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KNOX—In loving memory of Hubert, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding a battalion the Manchester Regiment, killed in action, Flers on the Somme, 13th October, 1916.

BIRTH.

HYLAND—October 7, 1933, at 49 Lower Leeson street, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hyland, 3 Percy place, a son (Gerald Michael).

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON and WALSHE—September 26, 1933, at St. Therese's (Little Flower) Church, Donore avenue, S.C.R., by the Rev. P. O'Flynn, assisted by the Rev. Simon Hayes, O.D.C., Walter Edmond (Ted) Johnson, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Johnson, 33 Waterloo road, Dublin, to Ann (Annie), younger daughter of Mr. C. Walshe and the late Mrs. A. Walshe, 61 Donore avenue, S.C.R., Dublin.

MERLIN and CORRELL—October 6, 1933, at St. Michan's Church, by the Rev. Canon Young, B.D., John Robert, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Merlin, 2,9 North Circular road, to Eileen, fourth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Correll.

ROLSTON and BECKETT—September 27, 1933, at St. Michael's Church, Ardmore, by the Rev. Canon J. F. Nash, assisted by Rev. C. J. A. Harris, Henry James, second son of the late Edward and Mrs. Rolston, Woodville, Corballa, to Esmé, second daughter of Isaac and the late Mrs. Beckett, Ballina.

SMITH and CLELAND—October 12, 1933, at the Church of St. Thomas, Regent street, London, Dr. William Leslie Winslow Smith, M.C., son of the late Rev. James Smith, M.C., Blackrock, Dublin, and Mrs. Smith, Mason House, East Horsley, Surrey, to Marjorie Florence, daughter of Mr. John H. Cleland, Evesfield House, Richmond, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On Thursday, October 12, 1933, at his residence, The Downs, Tinetown, Natal, Richmond Robert Allen, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., in his 81st year, elder son of the late Captain Anthony Allen, of Ballystraw, County Wexford. (By cable.)

BEADES—October 11, 1933, at his residence, 13 Fitzwilliam place, Dublin, Edmond Beades. Funeral (private) from St. Mary's, Haddington road, to Glasnevin to-day (Friday) after 9 o'clock Mass.

CAMPBELL—October 12, 1933, Vera, the beloved wife of N. F. Campbell, Fron Heli, Holyhead. R.I.P. Funeral arrangements later.

CLEMENTS—October 12, 1933, at his residence, Monastrevan, Andrew H. Clements. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Monastrevan Church.

McCULLY—October 11, 1933, at his residence, Avenmore House, Monaghan, James Montgomery McCully, late Manager, Ulster Bank, Dromore, Co. Down, and third son of the late Rev. James McCully, Broomfield, Castleblayney. Funeral (to-day (Friday), leaving Monaghan at 1 p.m. to family burial ground at Broomfield Presbyterian Church. No flowers by request.

McINTYRE—October 11, 1933, at 67 Claremont road, Bristol, Jane, widow of the late Daniel McIntyre, aged 79 years.

MONKS—October 12, 1933, at a Private Nursing Home, Dublin, Patrick, youngest son of Ellen Monks and the late James Monks, 31 Sackville avenue, Ballybough road. Funeral arrangements later.

RUTHERFORD—October 12, 1933, at Sunnyside, Castleblayney, Lily Morrison, widow of Dr. R. A. Rutherford, Carlisfield, Manorhamilton. Interment at Lurganboy to-morrow (Saturday).

SUTTON—October 12, 1933, at Templecarrig, Kilmacanogue, Bray, Samuel Thomas, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sutton. Funeral at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) to Delgany Church.

TAYLOR—October 12, 1933, George Taylor, 9 Carlisle avenue, Donnybrook (late Ranelagh), suddenly, as result of an accident. Funeral arrangements in evening papers to-day (Friday).

WILLIS—October 11, 1933, at a Dublin hospital, Emily Elizabeth Willis, 22 Vernon street, Dublin. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral at 10 a.m. to-day (Friday) at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this column will be found on page 6.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. A. H. Fletcher, 35 Rathgar avenue, wishes to return sincere thanks to all kind friends who sympathised with her in her recent bereavement.

Mrs. Kerr, 30 Clarinda Park, East, Kingstown, wishes to return sincere thanks for all letters of sympathy received on the death of her beloved sister, and trusts this acknowledgment will be accepted by all.

McCANN—Mrs. McCann and family, Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, wish to return sincere thanks to all who sympathised with them in their recent bereavement and for those who sent Mass cards, telegrams, and letters, and trust all will accept this acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

ATKINSON—In loving remembrance of James S. Atkinson, whom God called Home on October 13, 1925. Never forgotten. A converted Christian and an educated gentleman.

COLLINS—In affectionate and ever-loving remembrance of dear "Papa," who was called Home on 15th October, 1931. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away." Inserted by his loving children.

COLLINS, M.D.—October 13, 1931—In loving memory of my dear father, "We shall meet beyond the river bye-and-bye."—Desmond.

COLLINS—Second Anniversary—In loving memory of my dear brother, M. D. Collins. "In Christ shall all be made alive."

FORSYTHE—October 13, 1929—In loving memory of mother.

HENDERSON—In loving memory of my dear sister, who passed away on 13th October, 1932. Always remembered by sister, nieces, and nephew. "Till we meet."

HENDERSON—First Anniversary — In ever-loving memory of Elizabeth Ann Henderson, called Home on October 13th, 1932. Sadly missed by her sister, brother-in-law, and nieces.
Only those who have lost can tell
The pain of parting without farewell.

HENRY—In ever-sad and loving memory of our darling Norman, who died in Baggot street Hospital on 13th October, 1929.
"Not passed away the love,
But perfected above."

HORTON—In ever-loving memory of our dear mother, who passed away on October 13th, 1930. Those in our hearts live golden memories of the past."—George and Jean.

HORTON—In fond and loving memory of our dear mother, who passed away at Mount Temple P.O., Westmeath, on 13th October, 1930. Sadly missed by her husband and family.
Thoughts return of scenes long passed.
Time rolls on, but memory lasts.

McKENZIE—In loving memory of dear mother, called Home on October 13th, 1932. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."—Lena and Pat.

MAHONER—First Anniversary—In cherished memory of Miss Mary Josephine Mapother, late of Kilteevan House, Roscommon, who departed this life on October 13th, 1932. R.I.P.

MOUVY—First Anniversary—In loving memory of our devoted mother, Charlotte C. Moody, of Undercliffe, Church Hill, Wicklow, who died on 13th October, 1932. At rest." Inserted by her children.

TAYLOR—In sad and ever-loving memory of our dear mother, who entered into rest at her residence, Sweetview, Abbeyleix, on 13th October, 1930.
"Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away."
Some time, some day, our eyes shall see
The dear face we keep in memory.

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THE O'GORMANS SHOULD SEE THE IRISH FAMILY NAMES FEATURE IN TO-DAY'S "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."

The Irish Times.

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WOMAN'S WORLD : TEA-TIME—Page 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES, HOME AND ABROAD. PAGE FOUR.

HOUSE WANTED, Co. Dublin, rent or purchase, non-basement, 2 reception, 3 or 4 bed-rooms, electric light, convenient to train or 'bus; state rent or price.—T 1918, this office.

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FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Dublin—Choice Cattle in demand and dearer, larger number Sheep but prices maintained, Dairy Cows £1 to £2 per head cheaper, freer sale for Pigs at late rates. York—Fine show excellent Irish Cattle, best up to £19, Sheep dearer. Bristol—Cattle market best for some months, Stores poor trade. Rubber steady. Tea strong and active. Tin dull. Copper easier. Wheat quiet.

CATTLE.

DUBLIN (METROPOLITAN).

	Numbers on sale this week as compared with last.		Corresponding weeks of 1931.	1932.
Beasts	4,169—increase	479	5,273	3,590
Sheep and lambs	7,303—increase	1,220	7,166	5,982
Veal calves...	7—increase	4	3	7

Heavier supplies on offer this week, but with a large attendance of home and shipping buyers in businesslike mood, trade for the major number of suitable cattle was satisfactorily maintained. Bids for finished cattle proved strong from opening, but there was a conspicuous scarcity of suitable classes to fit the nicer requirements of either home or shipping buyers, and sellers tried hard to better prices; but with large numbers of useful cattle available, buyers acted in a cautious manner, and prices closed in or around those of previous market. Local victuallers were early on the track for suitable handy-weight heifers, which on scarcity supported late rates, as did real choice bullocks, business in this direction being freer, with larger numbers taken, following the cooler weather conditions. Cross-Channel buyers showed a more cautious attitude, particularly our Manchester patrons, who report had trade yonder, and the threatened shipping strike did not help business in this direction, which on the whole proved slower. There was a small inquiry for Belgium for nice bullocks, but, of course, prices were nothing out of the ordinary. Generally speaking, market proved a better selling one for best classes, with prices showing a firmer tendency, after which sales were slow, but a fair clearance was effected at the reasonable prices ruling. Beef cows less wanted, and, except for German support, business would be at a standstill, as local fleshers are still running on bullocks and North of Ireland buyers are almost impossible to fit in price, and market failed to clear. Prime heifers 22s. to 24s., occasionally 25s. per cwt.; bullocks 21s. to 23s., useful sorts 18s. to 20s., rough 16s. to 17s.; beef cows 9s. to 15s., and bulls scarce at 12s. to 15s.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Sheep trade exhibited a more settled and healthier disposition this week, notwithstanding the substantial increase of 1,220 head in supplies. Home victuallers showed less hesitancy in their selections of suitable wether and hogget sheep of suitable weights, and for these firm to occasionally dearer rates were paid. Ewes also a better trade, but few lots suiting butchers requirements available. Shipping trade cautious, and prices for hoggets and lambs low except for best classes, which were taken by leading local buyers. Market, however, moved steady to occasionally dearer, and got well sold up except for some half-meated and dealers' lots, which failed to draw a bid. Mutton 4d. to 6d., very fancy 6½d. per lb.; wethers 23s. to 42s. each, hoggets 25s. to 40s., ewes 18s. to 22s., extra 26s. to 30s., and lambs 12s. to 26s.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Entrants of dairy cattle on market this week were close on 50 head larger, and totalled 352 exhibits. Much the same number of both home and cross-Channel buyers in attendance, but trade was decidedly slower and weaker, even best cows could be purchased at £1 per head under previous value, while heifers, which were more plentiful, were much more difficult to place at £2 per head less. In fact, market on the whole, proved a bad selling one, and with few anxious buyers about a clearance of the secondary and doubtful classes proved impossible, many beasts failing to draw a bid. Best cows £14 to £19 per head, heifers £13 to £16 10s., seconds £10 to £12, others £8 to £9.

PIGS.

A large supply of pigs on market, viz., 1,049 head, but this did not detract at all from trade, there being a good attendance of buyers who bid freely for the best classes at previous full values. The show in point of quality gave many nice lots of bacon pigs to draw upon, and these were quickly cleared. Porkers also in demand with suitable lots tending firmer. Sows not much in evidence, and wanted at firmer rates. Slips and bonhams a cautious trade, but few sellers were inclined to accept lower prices, and market failed to clear of this class. Pigs under 9 stone weight 54s. to 56s. per cwt., under 14st. 48s. to 52s., heavier 43s. to 45s.; sows 36s. to 38s., slips and bonhams 15s. to 23s. each.

YORK.—Greatly increased show of Irish cattle, most of them of excellent quality. Cattle are no cheaper. Trade fair. Best well fleshed steers to £19. Moderate offer of dairy cattle. Trade little easier and sales slower. Best cows £27. Fewer sheep with an advance of 4/- per head for turnipping sheep.

BRISTOL.—About 600 fresh Irish and 140 English cattle at the market, which was the best for some months. Moderate supply of best; best quality 6d. per lb. The inquiry for the large number of store cattle was very poor, a good many remaining unsold. Best three-year-olds fetched £15, two-year-olds £12 to £13, yearlings £9 to £11. The Irish calves sold badly, making £4 10/- each. Trade for milch cattle slumped considerably. Sales were very difficult, prices being £16 to £20.

BIRMINGHAM PIG.—A large supply again. Business continued very quiet. Bacons overdone, but schedule prices rule. Cutters steady; 11/6 to 12/-. Sows 6d. easier, failing to maintain Monday's recovery; 8/6 per score, dead-weight.

DONNELLY, DUBLIN.

LAMBS.

Choicest ..... 5d. per lb., dressed weight.
Good ..... 4d. " "
Downyards, according to value. Culls not wanted.

PIGS.

Pigs under 6 stone ... 58/- per cwt., dead weight.
" " 7 " ... 54/- " "
" " 8 " ... 50/- " "
" " 9 " ... 48/- " "
" " 10 " ... 46/- " "
" " 13 " ... 44/- " "
" " 14 " ... 42/- " "
" " 15 " ... 40/- " "
" " 16 " ... 38/- " "
Heavy Pigs and Sows 31/-
All subject to our terms of buying.—(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (BALTIC).—WHEAT (Cargoes).—Overnight cables were featureless, and, with American and Argentine markets closed, buyers evinced little interest and prices were nominally unaltered. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic shipment) November sellers 24/1½, No. 2 ditto 23/6, Australian afloat 22/- to 22/9, October 23/-, new crop December-January and January-February 24/6. Parcels inactive and prices disclosed weakness; Canadian descriptions remained unchanged. Last Australian grades declined 3d., River Plate sorts 6d., German varieties unchanged to 3d. lower, with Russian qualities unchanged. MAIZE—Cargo market quiet, but prices steady on less pressure to sell; River Plate afloat, also shipping shipped, sellers 16/-. November 16/1½, December 16/6. Parcels dull, but sellers required recent rates. River Plate afloat, also October-November sellers 15/-, November-December 15/3, December-January 15/6, white Russian November-December 18/-, yellow November-December and December 16/- per quarter of 480lb. c.i.f. BARLEY inactive and 3d. per quarter lower for Canadian grades, but other kinds unaltered. Parcels of No 3 Canadian Western (Vancouver) October sellers 15/6, River Plate 64-65 kilos October 15/3, Danubian October 12/4½, November 12/6, December 12/7½, Russian October 12/6 per 400 lb. c.i.f. Californian superior quality October-November sellers 26/- to 26/6 per quarter of 448lb. c.i.f. OATS steady, but at the same time quiet. Parcels of River Plate afloat October-December and January-February sellers 11/6, Danubian (on sample) October 10/6, German (on sample) October 12/6 to 13/- per quarter of 320lb. c.i.f.

LIVERPOOL.—Overseas markets, on the whole, were disappointing, and forward deliveries of wheat here showed a moderate decline at the outset; then recovered to slightly over previous night for near positions. Values again gave way owing to general loss of confidence and pressure to sell actual wheat at low prices, in the end being easy at the worst point and marking a heavy loss on the day. C.i.f. parcels No. 2 Manitoba arrived sold at 22/7½, South Australian afloat at 21/4½ per quarter. C.i.f. parcels River Plate maize 3d. lower, afloat selling at 14/8 and October-November offered at 14/10½ per quarter. WHEAT on the spot dull and easier. MAIZE—Spot parcels quiet at 5/6 per cental for River Plate. FLOUR quiet at unchanged prices. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 2¾d. per cental lower, but the loss was soon afterwards almost recovered. Later on prices again receded on free selling, the market eventually finishing easy at 1d. to 1½d. under previous night, near positions being least affected. Values—October 4/4¼, December 4/6, March 4/8¾, May 4/9¾ per cental. Sales—150 loads.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON—Continental remains firm, with holders still offering sparingly, and an occasional premium of 1/- per cwt. over the official quotations is obtainable, though buyers operate cautiously. Irish, Canadian and American unchanged. HAMS quiet, and prices favour buyers. Shoulders scarce and nominal. LARD on the spot partially 6d. lower. American refined now offered at 35/6 to 37/6 per cwt., but little business reported. CHEESE quiet, and Canadian reduced 1/ to 54/- to 57/- per cwt., for both white and coloured. BUTTER also attracts little attention.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Slow trade, late rates Foreign 9s. p.c. October to the U.K. quoted 5/0½ c.i.f. Terminal firmer. December sold 5/1½ to 5/1½, March 5/3, 5/3½, 5/4, May 5/5½ to 5/6, August 5/8½ to 5/9 cwt. U.K. consumption last month 143,200 tons, against 182,000 same time last year. Imports 109,820, against 149,940. U.S.A. Atlantic maltings last week 41,000, against 50,000 last year. COCOA steady, quiet. Accra G/F January-March buyers 19/6 per 50 kilos c.i.f. 'A' Chuao to London quoted 21/- cwt. ex wharf. Terminal 150 tons sold at 21/-, December 20/9, January 20/9, March 20/10½, May 21/- cwt. RUBBER quietly steady. Standard sheet spot and November sold 4d., December 4 1-32d., January-March 4 7-32d. to 4 9-32d., April-June 4 5-32d., July-September 4¼d. lb. JUTE market disclosed slight weakness, but business in general was on an extended scale, with increased absorption recently by most Continental spinners. Firsts October-November to Continent sold £14 15/-, November-December £14 17/6, December-January £15 1/3. Lightnings October-November sold £14, Hearts £13 2/6, Daisee sellers £13 17/6, Tossa sold £14 5/-, and red marks at £16 per ton c.i.f. SHELLAC quiet. T.N. spot 65/-, October sellers 60/-, December sold 60/6, March sellers 58/-, October-November shipment sellers 54/- c.i.f., all per cwt. TEA—Java and Sumatra auctions embraced 4,615 packages. These came to a very strong and active market, prices being ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher. Very keen competition ensued for leaf teas. Pekoe sold 10d., broken 7½d. to 1/-, orange Pekoe 10½d. to 5/3½, broken orange 8½d. to 2/5½, Fannings 8½d. to 1/9½ per lb.

OILS—Linseed steadier forward. Spot sellers 18/5, small quantities 1/6 extra; October sold 16/9, November-December sold 17/- to 17/1½, January-April sold 17/6. Rape slow. Crude spot 28/-, refined 29/6. Cotton dull. Turpentine dearer. American spot 48/9 per cwt. OILSEEDS—Linseed market steadier on some recovery in oil values, and sellers more reserved owing to a holiday in Argentina. Plate to Hull October-November, also November-December, sellers £9 16/3, December £9 15/9, January-February, also February-March, £9 11/3; Calcutta to London October-November, also November-December and December-January, £10 5/-; January-February £10 6/3, Bombay to London October-November, also November-December, £10 13/9; December-January £10 16/3. Rapeseed quiet. Cottonseed steady. Groundnuts less depressed. Soya beans fully steady. Castorseed dull.

LIVERPOOL.—CANE SUGAR steady, unchanged, with sellers to United Kingdom ports 5/1½ November and 5/2½ per cwt. December shipments, c.i.f. terms. Refined qualities continue steady. The following are Tate and Lyle's quotations—Crystals, ones, 21/6; granulated, standard, 19/1½; yellows, thirds, 18/3, ex-refinery, Liverpool, less 1½ per cent. COFFEE—Low varieties slow of sale, though little quotable change to notice. JAPANESE PEAS—Spot quiet, and quoted £22 ex-store old crop; forward new crop, September-October, held for £16 5/-, and October-November £18 per ton, both c.i.f. terms. RICE BRAN—Burmah continues quiet, with the quotation unaltered at 57/6 per ton, October-December shipments, ex-ship terms. OIL CAKES—Imported descriptions still difficult of sale. Forward shipments, River Plate linseed unaltered at £7 12/6, and American linseed now quoted £6 15/-, both c.i.f., October-November shipments. Forward parcels, Egyptian undecorticated cottonseed offered at £5 15/-, ex-ship terms, October-November shipments. PALM KERNELS steadier. Sellers of October-November, November-December, and December-January shipments £8 2/6, and buyers £8 per ton. TALLOW very quiet, but steady at 20/- to 21/- for South America, c.i.f., and 20/6 to 21/- Australian good colour, mixed, c.i.f., both for forward shipment positions. Business done in North American, October-November shipment, in barrels, at 20/- per cwt.

LONDON METALS MARKET.

TIN DULL—COPPER EASIER.

TIN.—Eastern cables were unaltered, but here the tone was irregular and easier, with sellers more in evidence, and only small dealings were effected. On balance, official quotations marked a decline of 2/6 per ton both cash and forward. Standard cash quoted £223 15/- to £224, three months £223 15/- to £223 17/6; settlement price, £224. Sales amounted to 250 tons; cash at £224 to £223 17/6, three months £224, £224 5/-, £223 10/- and £223 15/-; English ingots quoted £224 10/-. Business was reported in the East at £229 c.i.f. COPPER in good demand, but prices irregular and easier on liberal offerings. Official quotations were marked down by 2/6 per ton both cash and forward on balance. Standard cash quoted £33 2/6 to £33 3/9, three months £33 6/3 to £33 7/6; settlement price, £33 2/6. 1,600 tons changed hands; cash at £33 5/-, £33 2/6, £33 6/3 and £33 3/9, three months £33 10/- to £33 6/3; electros quoted £36 10s to £37, wire bars £37, best selected £35 to £36 5/-. LEAD in moderate support, and prices barely steady. 400 tons sold; good soft foreign pig October £11 17/6, January £12 3/9 to £12 2/6; settlement price, £11 17/6; English quoted £13 5/-. SPELTER—Market steady, but dealings were on a smaller scale. 250 tons sold; October £16 10/-, January £16 15/-; settlement price, £16 10/-. ANTIMONY quiet. English regulus spot £37, chinese ditto spot £26 10/-, October-November £23 5/-, crude ditto £18 10/- per ton c.i.f. Antimony Oxide—October-November £26 10/- per ton c.i.f. Antimony Ore—60 per cent. October-November 3/-, 50 per cent. ditto 2/9 per unit c.i.f. WOLFRAM firm. Chinese spot 27/6, October-November nominally 27/6 per unit c.i.f. Copper Sheets lower at £45 per ton f.o.b. Yellow Metal easier at £38 per ton f.o.b. ALUMINIUM, QUICKSILVER and TIN PLATES unaltered. SECOND SESSION—Tin dull. 30 tons sold; cash buyers £223 17/6, three months sold £223 17/6. Copper easier. 300 tons sold; cash buyers £33, three months sold £33 5/- to £33 3/9. Lead idle and unaltered. Spelter maintained. 150 tons sold; October £16 10/-, November £16 12/6, January £16 15/-.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.

At the closing wool sale of the series, at Sydney, yesterday, bidding was spirited and general, and the market was at the highest point of the week, prices for the best descriptions being in sellers' favour. Lambs wool was in special request, and fetched prices ranging from par to 5 per cent. higher than previously. Offerings amounted to 15,105 bales, out of which 11,687 were sold. Private sales consisted of 666 bales.

CATASTROPHE!

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"A" new, 1932 V-8 Ford de Luxe Saloon, taxed to 31st December, £250; also 1930 Ford 14-9 h.p. Fordor Saloon, perfect condition, taxed to 31st December, £85. Seen and tried at Autocars, 19 Chatham street (off Grafton street). 11 A

AUSTIN 7 Tourer, exceptionally good condition; £60 or nearest.—22 Lea road, Sandymount. 11 A

FOR Sale, 20 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Coachbuilt Saloon, 1927; £80. Can be seen Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Portobello Harbour. 11 F

FOR Sale, 20 h.p. Armstrong siddeley Coupe, 1928. Can be seen Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Portobello Harbour. 11 F

FOR Sale, Vauxhall New 12/6 Standard Saloon, used on demonstration only, not registered, a bargain; De Soto Saloon, in first class order, taxed to 31/12/33, £80; 1930 12 h.p. Austin Tourer, as new, excellent condition, taxed to 31/12/33, £130; 1930 30 Cwt. Ford Lorry, practically new, engine and gear box just fitted in P.M.G., £90; 1930 Citroen Coupe, in first class order, taxed to 31/12/33, £75; Chevrolet 12 Cwt. Van, in good order, £60; Singer 2 Seater, £30.—Bedford Motor Co., Bedford row, Limerick. 11 A

FORD 1930 14 h.p. Fordor Saloon, also 1929 Saloon, both tax paid and in very good condition; Delage, 1927, 14 h.p.—Biggins, Garage, Galway. 12 F

HILLMAN 1930 14 h.p. Saloon for Sale, in perfect condition, taxed, insured till July, 1934; can be seen at any time.—C. O. Mansergh, Grenane, Tipperary. 10 F

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices; cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 16 Bachelor Walk. T

STANDARD Big Nine Sunshine Saloon, 1931, taxed, insured; excellent condition; price £120.—E 0 389, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 10 F

SINGER Junior 1931 8 h.p. Coachbuilt Saloon, sliding roof, taxed, £115.—Huet Motors, Limited, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 12 F

SMALL Car for Hire, with experienced owner-driver; 4d. per mile.—3 Pembroke road. 12 B

TROJAN Tourer, 1927, in good order, tax paid, £30; Rover 16 h.p. Blue Fabric Saloon, with brown upholstery, in very good order, 1930 model, tax paid, £120.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin) Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 11 A

7 H.P. Austin Saloon, 1928, owner driven, very good condition; taxed to end of year; tools, etc; any trial; £62 10/-.—23 Clare street.

15 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Coachbuilt Saloon, 1930 painted blue, with Dunlop pneumatic tyres; price £140. Can be seen Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Portobello Harbour. 11 F

20 VAUXHALL 1930 Saloon, strictly private, condition very excellent, mileage 27,000. £170, or exchange for small Car.—Thompson, Short Castle, Mallow. 10 B

1929 OVERLAND Saloon, new condition, small mileage, guaranteed owner driven.—T 177, this office 10 F

AUSTIN 12 Big 4 1928 Tourer, good order, taxed, £85.—Huet Motors, Limited, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 12 F

FIAT 1927 12 h.p. Coachbuilt Saloon, in good order, £55.—Huet Motors, Limited. 12 F

HUMBER 1924 8 h.p. Coachbuilt Saloon, taxed, £42 10/-.—Huet Motors, Limited. 12 F

LARGEST stock of Overhauled Cars in Ireland. Lists free.—Huet Motors, Limited. 12 F

MORRIS Cowley 1927 11.9 2-Door Saloon, body needs slight repairs, mechanical condition good, £35.—Huet Motors, Limited. 12 F

TALBOT 1927 14/45 6-Cylinder Coachbuilt Saloon, thoroughly overhauled, rebored, taxed, really a bargain at £150.—Huet Motors, Limited. 12 F

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1930 MORRIS Oxford Six Saloon, splendid order; seen any time by appointment.—T 1958.

1932 MORRIS Cowley Sunshine Saloon, blue; mileage 15,000; unscratched; £165; taxed; perfect. Address "Z 3655, Motor," this office. 11 A

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A NUMBER of slightly soiled high-grade Bicycles, fully guaranteed, greatly reduced in price, from £3 15/- cash. Save money and secure a genuine bargain now.—John Hanan (late of R. W. Stevens), 126 St. Stephen's Green (next door to Turkish Baths). Open till 8 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays. 6 E

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THREE SPIRES TRIUMPH Bicycles, renowned for reliability, Dunlop tyres, Brooks saddle, chromium plated, £5 2/6, or 2/- weekly, carriage paid; catalogues free.—Lamb Cycle Co., Lower Erne street, Lower Pearse street, Dublin. 28 X

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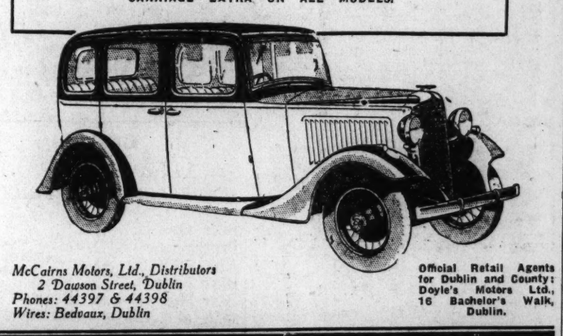

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LUCAN BACHELOR'S ESTATE.

HIGH COURT RULING.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH.)

Mabel Sophia M. Orpin, Youghal, Co. Cork, and Ruth Pearson, St. George's road, Victoria, London, were plaintiffs, and Alicia Maud F. H .H. Houghton, Guthrie Lodge, Clifton, Bristol, and Agnes S. G. Shaw, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, were defendants, in a suit to administer the estate of Henry Houghton, a bachelor, of St. Edmundsbury, Lucan, who died intestate on September 20, 1931.

At the time of his death the late Henry Houghton was domiciled in the Irish Free State. In addition to having an Irish estate, which was substantial, he was the owner of property in England, valued approximately at £50,000. Some of the property was sold during his lifetime and some remained unsold at the time of his death.

Important questions of law regarding the effect of the English Administration of Estates Act, 1925, were raised. If the properties, or any part of them, devolved according to that Act, not only, it was stated, would the next-of-kin, according to the law of the Free State, participate, but also all the uncles and aunts, or children, or remoter issue of uncles and aunts *per stirpes*, according to the English Administration Act.

The late Henry Houghton left him surviving as his sole next-of-kin, according to the law of the Irish Free State, two first cousins —namely, the defendant Alicia M. F. H. H. Houghton and Dr. Cecil Orpin, of Youghal, Co. Cork. Dr. Orpin died on June 16, 1932; but before his death he had commenced this administration suit. After his death Mrs. Mabel S. M. Orpin and Mrs. Ruth Pearson, personal representatives of Dr. Orpin, were made plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Meredith held that in all instances, except in the cases of Malmerley and Gale Hall, in the County of Cumberland, the only part of the property which had not been sold, and the income thereof, the property devolved according to the law of the Irish Free State.

Mr. J. M. FitzGerald, K.C.; Mr. M. J. Ryan, K.C., and Mr. Walter H. Molony (instructed by Messrs. John L. Keane and Son) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Overend, K.C., and Mr. Poole (instructed by Messrs. Carruthers and Gamble) for the defendant Alicia M. F. H. H. Houghton; and Mr. FitzGibbon, K.C., and Mr. C. F. Matheson (instructed by Messrs. Franks and Oulton) for the defendant Agnes S. G. Shaw.

DUBLIN CATTLE PRICES.

Average price, per cwt., live weight, of fat cattle, fat sheep and fat lambs in yesterday's Dublin Market:—

Year.	Oct. 12. s.	d.	Oct. 5. s.	d.	Sept. 28. s.	d.
	FAT CATTLE.					
1933	22	6	22	0	21	9
At corresponding dates in previous years.						
1932	26	9	27	6	27	3
1931	34	9	35	6	36	6
1920	89	6	88	6	88	6
1916	50	6	51	6	51	3
1914	36	0	37	0	36	0
	FAT SHEEP.					
1933	23	3	23	0	21	9
At corresponding dates in previous years.						
1932	25	9	23	—	26	6
1931	38	3	39	3	40	6
1920	—		102	9	115	3
1916	60	0	58	9	57	3
1914	42	3	—		37	9

NORTHERN FARM PRODUCE PRICES.

The following table has been issued by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture, giving particulars regarding average prices of certain classes of agricultural produce marketed in Northern Ireland during the week ended October 7th, 1933, together with comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1932:—

Description.	Unit.	Average Prices for week ended 7/10/33. s.	d.	8/10/32. s.	d.
White Oats	per cwt.	4	3	4	10
Potatoes:					
Arran Victory	do.	2	0	1	11
Kerr's Pink	do.	2	1	1	10
Main Crop—					
All Classes	do.	1	11½	1	9
Hay, 1st and 2nd Year's	per ton	53	6	56	2
Meadow Hay	do.	35	7	41	8
Hay—All Classes	do.	47	8	50	3
Oat Straw	do.	34	3	36	6
Wool:					
Long unwashed	per lb.	0	4	0	2
Mountain unwashed	do.	0	4	0	2
Grass Seed:					
Italian	per cwt.	20	1	7	1
Perennial	do.	18	1	8	7
Mixed	do.	18	9	6	3
Pork (dead-weight)...	do.		—	48	2
Farmers' Butter:					
Firsts	per lb.	0	11½	1	0½
Lump	do.	0	10	0	10½
Eggs—Hen	do.	0	9½	0	11
Duck	per 120	10	2½	11	8
Poultry—Hens	per head	1	9	1	10
Chickens	do.	2	0½	2	3½
Ducks	do.	2	0½	2	0½

The driver of an omnibus which overturned in a ditch near Helsingfors could not switch off the lights of the capsized vehicle, so he pulled out a revolver. "If I can't put those lights out I'll put out myself," he screamed. He then shot himself dead.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

APPEAL AND CROSS-APPEAL.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN, MR. JUSTICE FITZGIBBON AND MR. JUSTICE MURNAGHAN.)

William Cahir, a farmer, residing at Inchiquin House, Corofin, Co. Clare, appealed from a decision of the High Court directing that judgment be entered for Matthew Kenney and others, minors, by Matthew Kenny and Frank V. Gordon, their guardians, trading as M. Kennedy, draper, Ennis, for £137 19s. 8d. and costs, in their action against him, claiming £517 19s. 8d. for goods sold and delivered. The appellant also asked that the judgment and order be reversed, and that judgment be entered for him, with costs.

The plaintiffs, in a cross-appeal, applied for an order that the judgment in their favour be varied by increasing the amount from £137 19s. 8d. to £517 19s. 8d.

Mr. M. Comyn, K.C., and Mr. M. Danaher (instructed by Mr. M. J. Macnamara) appeared for William Cahir; and Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, K.C., and Mr. Joseph Healy (for Mr. George C. Cullinan) (instructed by Messrs. William C. Hogan and Sons) for Matthew Kennedy and others.

For the appellant, William Cahir, it was contended that the judge misdirected himself in law in holding that he was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of £137 19s. 8d.; that, upon the evidence, the plaintiffs' entire claim should have been dismissed; that there was no evidence that any goods were sold or delivered to the defendant for the use of his wife after the closing of his banking account; and that the defendant's daughter had no authority to pledge his credit either before or after the date of her marriage on November 14, 1928.

The cross-appeal was grounded on the contention that, in reducing plaintiffs' claim from £517 19s. 8d. to £137 19s. 8d., the Judge was wrong in law.

SUBMISSION BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Comyn stated that the appellant, William Cahir, who was over 90 years of age, was a rather old-fashioned man, who, until the troubled times, never kept a banking account. When that account was started his daughter was 23 or 24 years of age. The mother and daughter had been dealing in another drapery house in Ennis, but then went to the plaintiffs' house and ran up this bill, amounting to more than £100 a year. William Cahir was never told anything about the bill, and he himself never took goods on credit. He was worth a good deal of money, and apparently felt it very much that his credit was pledged and that this bill was run up without his knowledge. He wanted the strict decision of the Court on the question of liability.

Counsel submitted that, whether the goods were necessaries or not, there was no authority, expressed or implied, to pledge the credit of William Cahir for the goods.

Mr. Danaher followed on the same side.

Mr. Fitzgerald, for Matthew Kennedy and others, said that he accepted the authorities cited by Mr. Comyn, because they fairly represented the law; but he did not accept the gloss put upon them by Mr. Comyn regarding the authority of the wife to pledge the husband's credit. The presumption of liability or authority was founded on the natural position of the husband that he was ready to pay for the necessary support of his wife and household. The authority of the wife to pledge the husband's credit was not confined to articles for her own support and adornment, but also for her children. The essence of the transaction must be this: the giving of a blank cheque, or banking accommodation, was to be in substitution for the right to pledge the husband's credit generally, and ought to be accompanied by an actual prohibition against any other form of pledging the husband's credit. There was no evidence in this case that the wife and daughter lived in a style unsuited to their position.

Counsel submitted that, in refusing the plaintiffs the larger portion of their claim, the judge in the court below misapplied the authority he relied upon, and ignored the fact that no actual money had been given to the wife, and that all she got was a possible fund upon which she might draw.

Mr. Healy having followed, and Mr. Comyn having replied,

The Court dismissed Mr. Cahir's appeal and affirmed the judgment of the High Court.

STORE CATTLE SALES.

MESSRS. GAVIN LOW, LTD.

The entries for yesterday's sale comprised some forty lots, but on the whole the quality was not quite as good as last week. Although there was a fair attendance of buyers, trade ruled slow, except for some choice lots of A.A. crosses, which made around late rates. Demand for other descriptions, especially rough bullocks, was weaker, and some of these remained unsold. Quotations:—Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford crosses made from 16/- to 20/- per cwt.; horned bullocks and heifers from 13/- to 18/-.

MESSRS. GANLY AND SONS.

An increased entry comprised some nice lots of young Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford cross heifers and bullocks, which made around 20/- per cwt., while for a pen of very well bred sorts 22/6 per cwt. was obtained. The rougher descriptions were more easily sold, and maintained late rates. There is a good demand for well bred stores of all classes. Quotations:—A.A. and Hereford crosses from 20/- to 18/- per cwt.; horned bullocks and heifers from 16/- to 18/- per cwt.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY CASE.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HANNA AND MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

The hearing of the application in the case of John Ryan, family grocer and wine merchant, of 40 Oliver Plunkett street, Mullingar, against the Revenue Commissioners, was continued.

Mr. Ryan had, it was stated, been assessed in a sum of £4,320 as excess profits duty from the year 1914 until the year 1920, and on his behalf it was submitted that there was no and Mr. Art O'Connor (instructed by Messrs. passing of the Finance Act, 1926, except in an undetermined case, which did not apply to Mr. Ryan. A conditional order of prohibition and *certiorari* had been granted, directing the Revenue Commissioners to return the assessments to the High Court for the purpose of being quashed, and the present application was for an order to make absolute that conditional order.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, K.C.; Mr. Lavery, K.C., and Mr. Art O'Connor i(instructed by Messrs. James Connor and Co.) appeared for Mr. Ryan; and Mr. McCann, K.C.; Mr. Geoghegan, K.C., and Mr. Geraghty (instructed by Mr. B. Collins, Rev

MOTHERS!

Take advantage of the

REDUCED PRICE of VIROL

2/- JAR NOW 1/6

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2½ times as much as the old 1/3 Jar

Virol is the great building-up food during infancy and childhood.

This is because Virol contains everything the growing body requires for perfect development. All the essential vitamins, the mineral salts—iron, calcium and phosphorus combined with proteins, carbohydrates and fat, in ideal physiological balance, and in a form that the most delicate child can digest.

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Fragrant, Refreshing, Economical.
When you're charmed you say "Encore!"
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT TO-DAY.

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improves tea immensely—it's so creamy.

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FOR A MEAL NICELY SERVED
HARRISONS'
23 WESTMORELAND STREET.

Woman's World

*"We'll tak a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne"*—ROBERT BURNS.

Tea Drinking and Making.

One of the Arts for which Ireland is Famed.

NO one can make tea like an Irishwoman. That is acknowledged all over the world. Her discriminating taste is such that more expensive tea is sold in Ireland than cheap tea! Altogether, over two million pounds worth of teas are imported every year into the Free State.

Tea-drinking has become so much a part of the national life that enshrined with it is all that is best in social intercourse. Afternoon tea and high tea in our homes are the times when we delight to entertain our friends, when we can show the appointments of our table at their best.

Then, too, in the exotic or luxurious surroundings of a public restaurant we are wont to meet other friends—casually or by appointment—and to discuss the topics that interest us most to the subdued clink of tea cups and the muffled movements of cutlery.

Special Irish Blends.

It is not, perhaps, too well known that our Irish tea blenders cater specially for the local palate, and that that taste differs widely from that prevailing across the water. Also, the blend depends largely on the analysis of the water with which it is to be made, and special blends are prepared by them to suit the water in the district where the particular tea is to be sold.

A leading blender told me that the principal tea used here is Assam tea, whereas in England leaf from Ceylon is the prime favourite. The "flavouring" tea comes from Darjeeling, and in districts where the water is hard a greater proportion of Darjeeling tea has to be incorporated. Although China tea has its devotees a comparatively small quantity only is consumed in Ireland.

Many people are greatly confused at the variety of price at which tea is sold, and, asked for advice on this point, the blender said that it should be borne in mind that the wholesale price of tea has been constantly rising of late, and it follows that if one's customary tea seems to have deteriorated one should try the next higher priced one, when satisfaction should again be obtained.

Tea and Toast.

Tea and toast by the fire, with the curtains drawn and the lights shaded, what could be more tempting on a cold autumn or winter's evening—but, first of all, make sure that it is a good cup of tea and that the toast is really hot and appetising.

The real secret of tea-making is to have the water freshly boiled. Water that has been standing at the side of the fire for some time should not be used. The teapot should be kept clean and sweet, and an occasional scald with soda and boiling water will ensure its freshness.

Tea, unlike coffee, does not improve by standing. It should be drunk as soon as the water is sufficiently coloured. If not there will be an excess of tannin in the water, which is injurious to the health.

If possible, tea should always be made with soft water, as the flavour of the tea is brought out much better than with hard water. If the water is very hard, a very minute pinch of carbonate of soda may be put into the teapot.

Milk tea for invalids is made in exactly the same way as water tea, except that milk is used for making the infusion instead of water. Half-milk and half-water may be used.

Russian Tea.

The amount of tea to be used depends on the quality. The old-fashioned rule is one teaspoonful for each person and "one for the pot." The pot should first be scalded out with boiling water to heat it thoroughly. Let the tea infuse for from five to six minutes. A three-minute rule, often quoted, is insufficient for Irish blends. If the tea has to be kept for some time it should be poured off the leaves into another teapot.

Many like their tea without sugar, many others without milk; while others prefer the Russian style—plain tea, with lemon juice. If you have not tried this way, experiment one day when your are feeling very tired, and you will be surprised how refreshing it is.

When serving Russian tea to guests it is usual to have the sliced lemon in a small dish, with a fork, on the tea tray. Pour out the tea, pass it (without milk) to the guest, and either allow her to help herself to lemon or help her at her request.

Beautiful China.

I wonder how many people realise what a great difference to the enjoyment of a meal is made by the china from which it is taken? This is particularly so in the case of cups and saucers. Even where the china one uses is æsthetically perfect, it is advisable to change to a new pattern and design as frequently as possible. Thus to titillate the palate is not an extravagance; and, in addition, breakages all too soon deplete a service, so that instead of making good the deficit with pieces of the

same pattern it is preferable to buy a new one of a fresh design, and have the old one for "second-best" use.

Not only is the tea service of importance, but care should be devoted to the other table appointments. The cult of afternoon tea in buffet style, and of table mats on polished tables, has dealt the Irish linen trade a hard blow; but, fortunately, the effect of snowy napery is so overwhelmingly better than any other scheme of table decoration that it is rapidly returning to its former pre-eminence, and discriminating housewives are renewing their stocks of Irish linen.

We are reaching the end of the garden flower season now, and, in consequence, the beautiful displays in the florists' windows hold out a greater attraction than ever. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever, and money spent on choice floral table decoration is one of the cultural luxuries that intelligent people can the least do without.

M.

GIRLISHNESS THE NEW VOGUE.

AND MAKE-UP RETURNS TO BLOOM OF YOUTH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday.

THE way in which women are wearing Paris styles to-day is a warning to look out for dangerous curves ahead. If the rest of the feminine world outside Paris is going to take up fashion as worn there will have to be such a reducing and rejuvenating as never before.

The girlish *ingénue* tone of present styles is getting louder and louder, and from this to real adolescence is no more than baby's first step. We are at the end of a fashion cycle, something is going to happen, and this growing girlishness in our new clothes may turn the whole of fashion into prattling artlessness.

Go out to any fashionable *réunion* in Paris just now—what do you see? Grown women dressed in *ingénue* frocks, a mass of frills, flounces, and sashes, a jaunty hat—with a high crown or a mere saucer—perched at one side of the head at a perilous angle, and the coiffure either a very boyish one or a mass of ringlets. Make-up has lost that garish brilliance that passed as sophistication, and while lip-stick and eyebrow pencils are assiduously applied, the approved result of fashion is the natural rosy colour of childhood, with its softly shadowed eyes and young red lips.

Younger and Younger.

If you can't believe that styles are getting girlish, you have not concentrated on the sweater and the jacket. Since early autumn, jackets, whether they be part of a tailored suit or separate wraps, have been shrinking—getting smaller and smaller, younger and younger. Even the three-quarter coats have a youthful air about them.

There is the buttoned-up Eton jacket or the open bolero. If any younger wrap is to be found, found it will be.

Evening wraps are no more aged. Little ruffled capes and miniature jackets. Sleeves, too, have shrunk for both day and evening wraps—just to make them look younger. And childish short gloves, several sizes too big, are part of this back-to-childhood movement.

The sweater has become a darling little thing, just to the waistline, with short puffed sleeves, if any, and babyish neckline. You have got to look as young to wear it; and it is being worn all over France to-day.

Collars Important.

Collars are serious affairs on the new frocks. Designers have unanimously agreed among themselves that the feminine collar-bone shall be decently covered. Sometimes it is interred below several layers of cotton, one of organdie or cotton being interposed between one of the frock material, or the frock may be throat-high, and a wide flared collar will drop to the waist in front.

Organdie trimmings will receive new impetus, by the way, for organdie will be seen in colour as well as in white. In white it will be used for little rolled-down collars at the base of the throat on dark day dresses, ending with a big bow-tie, or as shoulder ruffles on dark silk evening dresses. In colour it will have a startling rôle of brilliantly contrasting shawls and fichus, sometimes several layers thick, on evening dresses.

Scarves tied in a bow will add colour in the most unexpected ways. These scarves are of various materials, and taffeta scarves, tied in a big bow, are enormously *chic*. Then there are separate bows, such as a white *gros-grain*, one struck nonchalantly at the back of the neck in an afternoon dress, and another at the waist. Lace bows which are worn with accompanying lace cuffs and a collar, add *chic* to a dark dress.

French Lingerie.

Under cover styles, those which never meet the public eye, represent a big slice of French fashions. All the best couturiers of Paris show these inset styles in their imposing salons, and create the fashion changes for them. Lingerie négligées and such intimate garments are constantly altering in style, following the trend that our more public clothes establish. When dresses were all cut on the cross, chemises, slips and so forth, took on the same slant, and now that French clothes are straight and narrower the lingerie that is worn under them follows suit.

Lingerie colours are usually paler tones of the smart outside style-shades. There are lots of orchids and lilac sets around Paris. Pink will be big in autumn for lingerie, and pale blue is a lingerie runner-colour, followed by pale green and flanked by white, which is still the leading lingerie colour. Parisiennes consider white lingerie trimmed with real lace (preferably Valenciennes) the perfect lingerie.

The négligée affords a chance for women to go in for the exotic shades that they cannot wear outside, and they grab it. A French négligée fashion for the woman who wishes to economise is the crêpe silk nightgown, in a rather dark shade, with a little jacket to go with it, which may contrast or match. Whatever the material or the colour, the ideal négligée should be a garment that is graceful. In your négligée you have the chance of a lifetime to be alluring and personal—don't miss it.

***

CLEANING FELT HATS.

Felt hats can be cleaned very quickly with an ordinary ink eraser.

Lay the hat on the table, slipping a basin inside when rubbing the crown to give resistance to the pressure. Be sure to rub the hat all over with the eraser.

CHIC SLEEVES.

Tawny tones for autumn are all the go, and in this velvet model in a browny-greeny colouring, simplicity itself, we have an example. Amber beads keep the décolletage in place, and grey ostrich plumes make novel sleeves with an off-the-shoulder line. [Sketched in Paris.

MURDER AND SUICIDE ON STAGE.

AUDIENCE APPLAUDS "REALISTIC ACTING."

Applause for what the audience took to be a very realistic scene gave way to silent horror when an actor advanced to the front of the stage and plunged a knife into his throat, at Dairen. He fell dead—across the bodies of two other actors, who had collapsed before the dead man's attack a moment before his suicide.

His two victims, the audience had at first supposed, were struck down as part of the performance. Actually, they were attacked in deadly earnest, and neither is expected to recover. Female parts on the Chinese stage are always taken by men. Liu Shu-kou, a well-known Chinese actor, in feminine attire, was taking part in a tender love scene with another well-known actor, when suddenly a third actor rushed out from the wings brandishing a dagger.

Shouting "Revenge! Revenge!" he stabbed the two lovers, then strode up stage and stabbed himself.

The spontaneous ripples of applause died down, and commotion followed. The assailant was an actor recently dismissed from the company.

CIDER AND APPLE WINE.

Cider and apple wine are not only delicious beverages, but they form a good way of utilising windfall apples.

For cider take a gallon of apples and chop or mince them. Put into a tub, and pour over them a gallon of boiling water. Stir every day for a fortnight, and then strain, adding sugar to taste. When dissolved, put into stone jars and cork lightly. When fermentation has subsided bung tightly, and store for three months.

To make apple wine, wash four pounds of apples and cut them up small without peeling. Put them into a wooden tub with the rind and juice of one lemon, cover with a gallon of cold water, and leave for a fortnight, stirring daily. Then strain, add a quarter-stone of loaf sugar, leave for two days, and then put into a gallon jar and cork. This will be ready for use in six months' time.

***

DOMESTIC HELP.

Well recommended domestics, experienced or untrained, can be supplied for any capacity by the Matron of the *Irish Times* Employment Registry.

AILEEN'S LETTER.

DELICIOUS SOUPS NEGLECTED.

A NOURISHING MEAL IN A MOMENT.

DEAR MARY,—Irishwomen are far behind their American and French and Italian sisters in the intelligent use of soup, not only to save money, worry and time, but to help in building up a balanced diet for the household.

It is time for us to form the soup habit—soup for children coming home cold and wet from school, soup with buttered biscuits crisped in the oven after the theatre, soup as a first course to save on butchers' bills without economising in nourishment, soup for the business girl who scamps her meals because she can't bother with cooking, soup at hand for unexpected visitors.

There are endless varieties of tinned soups, and these should be stocked by every efficient housewife; they are, on the whole, more expensive in regular use than home-made soups, but you must allow for the saving in fuel for cooking and of time in preparing them.

Ready-Prepared Stock.

Also, they can be used economically and effectively as an ingredient in soups prepared in your own kitchen by adding to tinned vegetable soups your own left-over vegetables and milk and to tinned meat soups some of your own good meat stock.

Used thus bought soups go twice as far.

Always remember, however, that once a tin has been opened its contents must be transferred to another container—otherwise you run the risk of poisoning.

There are two golden rules in soup-making:—

(1) When the soup reaches boiling point move it aside and let it cook by simmering only.

(2) Never allow soup to be served with a trace of fat; it is best to make soup the day before it is needed and to remove the fat that forms in a cake when it cools. Meat used for soup should, of course, have all the fat cut off beforehand.

In an emergency you can clear away the fat by straining the soup through a cloth wrung out in cold water or by "lifting" the bubbles of fat with successive layers of tissue paper laid gently on the surface.

Italy's National Soup.

Here are two useful recipes. To make Minestrone, Italy's national soup, cut up three or four potatoes into small pieces, add dried beans, peas, onions, carrots, sliced celery and sliced vegetable marrow. Barely cover the vegetables with water, add salt, and boil till they are quite soft. Add four ounces of macaroni and boil for another five minutes; then add one ounce of butter and one ounce of Parmesan cheese, stir well for a couple of minutes, and serve with a sprinkling of grated cheese.

Beef tea, delicious when properly made, is not only good for convalescents, but for active youngsters, too, and it might well be a first course for lunch or dinner.

Take 1lb. fresh lean rump of beef, trim off every scrap of fat, and mince or cut in very thin slices, so that all the juices can be drawn out. Place the meat in a stone jar with a quart of water, cover the jar with a saucer, and place it in a saucepan of water, which must be brought to the boil and then left to simmer at the side of the fire for three hours.

All scum must be removed from the beef tea by skimming with a spoon while it simmers. The addition of a very little cold water and salt from time to time helps the scum to form.

When the contents of the jar have boiled down to a pint, strain the beef tea through a fine sieve and serve really hot.—Yours,

AILEEN.

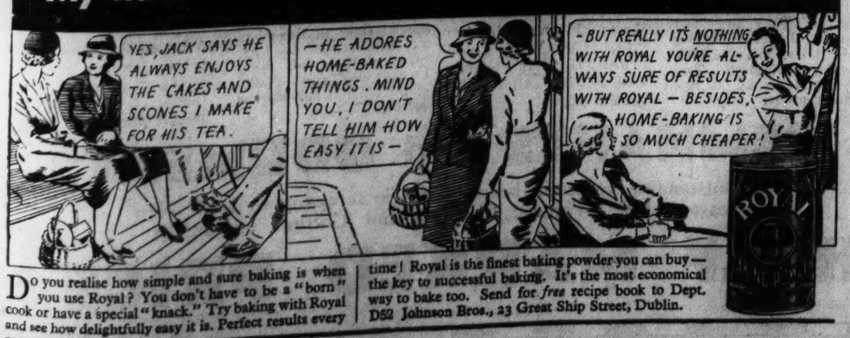
VANILLA GATEAU.

For vanilla gâteau take a one-pint packet of vanilla jelly, 4 sponge cakes, 3 bananas, 2 ozs. almonds.

Make the jelly according to directions. Crumble the sponge cakes, mash 2 bananas, blanch and chop the almonds (retaining a few) and mix together. Stir into the jelly, blending well, and pour the mixture into a well-rinsed mould. Leave to set.

About an hour before required turn out and decorate with sliced banana and whole blanched almonds.

"My husband's home punctually every night"



Do you realise how simple and sure baking is when you use Royal? You don't have to be a "born" cook or have a special "knack." Try baking with Royal and see how delightfully easy it is. Perfect results every time! Royal is the finest baking powder you can buy—the key to successful baking. It's the most economical way to bake too. Send for *free* recipe book to Dept. D52 Johnson Bros., 23 Great Ship Street, Dublin.

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Rich Strong Indian Tea	2/-	per lb.
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ESTABLISHED 1839.

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for tea at the Monument! What could be more appropriate after a day's shopping in town? There my lady will find all she desires: snowy napery, shining silver, artistic surroundings, perfect complement to the exquisite fare. She can chat with friends over deliciously fragrant tea—cream in plenty is served free of charge. Fresh country chickens and hams, crisp garden lettuce, delightful salads of all kinds are temptingly prepared and perfectly served. And the kitchen is as clean as the restaurant is cosy. Cups, plates, etc., are washed by a special electric machine.

Your friends who know how to choose the best of everything—you'll meet them at the Monument—need you wonder why?

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Beautiful surroundings, high class refreshments, moderate prices.

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Delicious, fragrant and economical
WHOLESALE FROM
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PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC.

HEALTH WEEK AND EPIDEMICS.

BY A MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FRANCIS BACON, one of the masters of English letters, said: "A man that is young in years may be old in hours if he has lost no time." This truism applies not only to men, but also to social movements. Health Week has been celebrated for about twenty years past at different times of year in various towns, but this week is the time when it is hoped that national thought will be turned in the direction of health problems.

It is widely admitted that the Health Weeks which have been held in the past have met with considerable success, and this year it is hoped that the Week will be more successful than ever.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of infection many of the notifiable infectious diseases—*e.g.*, diphtheria and scarlet fever—are treated in hospital, and the contacts are followed up by the Public Health Department. Certain other infectious diseases, however, cannot be dealt with in this way, and we are dependent upon the good sense of the people to prevent their spread. Influenza is an example of such diseases. It is a disease which frequently appears in epidemic form, and when it does it spreads very rapidly and causes many deaths. The germ of influenza is transmitted directly from one person to another in the minute droplets which are discharges from the mouth and throat during the acts of sneezing and coughing. Hence it is essential that a person should not sneeze or cough without holding a handkerchief in front of his mouth and nose. The common cold, which may develop into a troublesome malady, is spread in a similar way. Now, there is no law to compel the individual to adopt these common-sense precautions. During Health Week, however, we hope so to instil the principles of hygiene into the minds of the members of the community, that they will be as effective as if they were the written law.

Tuberculosis is a disease which remains with us, largely because it is tolerated by us. It would depart if, with one voice, we bade it go. It is going; but, oh! so slowly! During the last twenty-five years the death rate from it has been halved, and we hope that ultimately it will become non-existent. This can be accomplished only by the intelligent and wholehearted co-operation of the public.

It is a lamentable fact that preventible diseases of the digestive system account for much ill-health and the loss of many hours of working time every year. Again, the teeth are frequently neglected, and the decay which results not only leads to suffering, but may be the starting point of many other diseases.

We hope that during Health Week each person will realise that there is something he can do to help on the case of health and make the campaign against disease a success.

CHAMPAGNE SHIPS SAIL.

READY FOR THE END OF PROHIBITION.

The "champagne ship," the Norwegian cargo boat, Jan, has sailed from Havre for Saint Pierre et Miquelon (West Indies) with 40,000 cases of champagne.

The French Islands have been chosen as a destination for the cargo, because prohibition has not yet been raised in the United States. There the wine will be stored until the time comes for its transport to the mainland. On Saint Pierre et Miquelon are specially heated warehouses, where the vintage will not suffer from the cold winter.

A second "champagne ship," The Pluto, also a Norwegian vessel, has also sailed for the same destination with a smaller consignment of 8,000 cases of champagne and liqueurs.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Psalm, 68 (v. 24 to end). Jubilate, 33. Litany. Anthem, "O how amiable," Richardson, 464. Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Unaccompanied Service. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Travers in F. Anthem, "God so loved," Goss.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Jubilate. Litany. Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock. Rogers in D. Anthem, "Teach me, O Lord," Rogers.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the House. Those who use them recommend them; hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from proprietors, Martin, Chemist, Southampton.—(Advt.)

IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

At the Abbey : Nuts for Hallowe'en : A Dublin Singer.
Tramway Poles : A Smart Deal.

Abbey Theatre Novelty.

This week the programme of the Abbey Theatre carries an announcement that is notable in the history of the theatre. It is nothing less than that next week "Drama at Inish" will be revived there "by permission of Sydney W. Carroll." It will be remembered that "Drama at Inish" was produced for the first time on any stage at the Abbey Theatre on the 6th of February of this year by the Abbey Theatre "second company." It was later revived by the same company, and was announced as the attraction for the second part of the Horse Show Week programme at the Abbey. Then the members of the original cast were engaged for the London production at the Ambassador's Theatre on 22nd of August, when the play was staged under the control of Mr. Sydney W. Carroll under the title "Is Life Worth Living?" It would now appear as if Mr. Carroll had obtained the sole rights of the play for Great Britain and Ireland.

Tramway Poles in Merrion Street.

I think that most citizens, especially those who are members of the motoring community, will agree with me that tramway standards in the middle of the street are things only to be tolerated when less dangerous methods cannot be employed. Into such a category it seems to be impossible to bring the poles and overhead equipment in Upper Merrion street, right in front of Government Buildings. As it is some years since tramway services were suspended through Upper Merrion street and Ely place, I venture to make the suggestion that the amenities and the safety of these thoroughfares would gain substantially by the removal of useless and unsightly obstructions. The whole *ensemble* of the noble architecture, the flowered lawns of the National Gallery, and the arboreal beauty of Merrion square gives Dublin one of its most attractive centres; and it is compromised by the remains of abandoned tramway services.

Mr. Gabriel Lavelle.

Few people seem to know that Mr. Gabriel Lavelle, the noted baritone, whose recital in the Aberdeen Hall last night was so successful, is an engineer. He was, I believe, associated with the Free State Minister for Finance (Mr. Seán MacEntee) in the past, while the Minister practised in Dublin before the *Fianna Fáil* Party came into power.

Mr. Lavelle has been singing in London for some time now, and is a member of the Birmingham Grand Opera Society. The Radio Olympia is another of his fields of activity. Recently he went to Vienna, where he was trained by Dr. Leirhanmer, of the Hofopera. Mr. Lavelle's German is excellent, and his enunciation is exceedingly good. A brother of Mr. Lavelle's is a surgeon in the Mater Hospital.

Hallowe'en Nuts.

Down the docks the other day I observed large consignments of nuts being discharged from a cross-Channel steamer. The Customs officers subjected the sacks to a cursory inspection, and when they satisfied themselves that the nuts were not, I suppose, manufactures of iron or steel, they allowed delivery free of duty. Nearly all the nuts sold in our shops at Hallowe'en are imported. Nevertheless, in many parts of Ireland large quantities of walnuts and hazelnuts may be found growing in the woods. These nuts have a characteristic flavour which foreign-grown nuts lack. I have never tasted imported walnuts equal to some that I sampled on the Dublin hills a few days ago. Between Rathdrum and Laragh there are hedges where the hazelnuts are delicious.

Business a la Mode.

A correspondent writes:—The employés of a large firm, about 4,000 in number, wished to make a presentation to one of their number who was retiring after long service. One of the men, of an ingenious turn of mind, was appointed treasurer of the fund, and asked every man to give him 6d., thus realising £100. With this money he went to the offices of a well-known tobacco manufacturer and ordered 4,000 sixpenny packets of their cigarettes, to be sent to his private address. As this order was so large, he suggested that a cash payment was deserving of some discount, and the manufacturers agreed to allow him ten *per cent.*—*i.e.*, £10. With the aid of some fellow-workers at his own house, he then stripped the wrappings from the 4,000 packages, and removed the coupons. Armed with these, he returned to the tobacco manufacturers, and asked to see some of the more expensive gifts they offered. In exchange for his 4,000 coupons he was able to obtain an up-to-date wireless set, which he had sent to the retiring employé. Every one of the original subscribers was then presented with a six-penny packet of cigarettes. Thus every man's original sixpence bought him ten cigarettes, obtained a wireless set for the retiring worker, and put £10 in the pocket of the astute treasurer.

A Town-Planner's Story.

A discussion of town-planning topics the other day with a prominent public health official from London produced quite a good story. It seems that an American visitor who had played an important part in local administration in a town in the Western States was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the "village by the Thames." Relating his impressions at a dinner table in the House of Commons, he electrified the company with the interjection—"What I can't understand is that the people who made this city hadn't the common-sense to build it out in the country." I wonder if it was the same trans-Atlantic visitor who wound up an hour's exploration of Conway Castle by asking the infuriated guide—"Why on earth did they build it so near the railway?"

Wexford Winkles.

Near Carnsore Point, on the rock-bound coast of South-East Wexford (writes a correspondent), I observed a man picking periwinkles. He told me that these toothsome shellfish are now in season, and, while there is no demand locally, he can still make a few shillings a week by sending supplies to the London market. "The tariffs," he said, "have made a big hole in my weekly takings, but still what I get is better than nothing in these hard times."

As a youngster I tried to eat winkles, but I am afraid I never quite acquired a taste for this type of mollusc. In the Coombe not long ago I saw an old woman selling winkles out of one of those old-fashioned, high-wheeled perambulators. The children of the district appeared to be enjoying themselves as they dexterously "shelled" the winkles with the aid of a pin.

QUIDNUNC.

WATERFORD AUCTION.

An auction was held at Crowhurst, Waterford, for executors of the late Mrs. Henrietta Mackesy, on Wednesday and Thursday. Prices realised were:—Crown Derby dessert service, 54 gns.; Worcester tea service, 11 gns.; 12 mahogany dining chairs, 19½ gns.; French bracket clock, 12 gns.; pair inlaid half-round Sheraton tables, 36 gns.; antique mahogany bookcase, 15½ gns.; pair small Waterford glass decanters, 5½ gns.; pair small Waterford glass decanters, 12 gns.; 12 finger bowls, 7 gns.; Waterford glass fruit dish, 10 gns.; Waterford glass water jug, 5½ gns.; Waterford glass celery bowl, 5 gns.; Irish silver cream and sugar, 20 ozs., 6⅝ gns.; silver inkstand, 8 ozs., 3¼ gns.; small Irish silver salver, 4¼ gns.; antique mahogany Sheraton sideboard, 57½ gns.; 2 inlaid satinwood knife boxes, 19 gns.; pair Crown Derby vases, 7 gns.; pair antique plate buckets, 10½ gns.; inlaid Sheraton card table, 9½ gns.; oil painting, Dutch naval scene, 30 gns.; antique inlaid sofa table, 11⅜ gns.; antique oak hall table, 21 gns.; antique mahogany tallboy, 20 gns.; gent's mahogany wardrobe, 10 gns.

The sale attracted a large attendance of buyers from Dublin, London, Cork, Belfast, Wexford and surrounding counties. The sale was conducted by Mr. John D. Palmer, auctioneer, Waterford.

Felix, a five-year-old Sydney cat, weighs 22½ pounds.

DUBLIN PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Alderman J. Hubbard Clark presided yesterday at the usual monthly meeting of the Joint Board of the Dublin Port Sanitary Authority, held at the Municipal Buildings, Dublin.

The Port Medical Officer reported that 107 vessels entered the Port of Dublin during last month, of which 43 were of foreign nationality, and that no case of an infectious nature was detected on or reported from any of these vessels. There were seven tons of second-hand clothing and rags subjected to the process of disinfection. The report also stated that seventeen dead rats were found aboard a vessel after fumigation.

After transacting the routine business, the Board adjourned.

RIVIERA STORM REPORT.

Writing on the 5th October from the French Riviera, Mr. T. Draper informs us that a statement published a few days previously by a prominent English paper that great damage had been done to the Promenade des Anglais at Nice by a storm on October 1st is incorrect. Mr. Draper had walked the whole length of the promenade twice on that occasion, and saw no sign of any damage. The sea was not especially rough, and there was only a "stiffish breeze" blowing.

SUN-STARVED!

"We simply dreaded the winter for John"

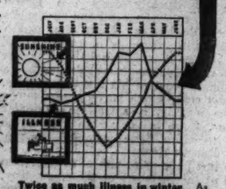
"I like Scott's" says John, "besides it stops me having nasty colds and things."

"The first touch of winter and John was bound to be ill," *says Mrs. Sullivan of* 116 *Finchley Road, N.W.*2. "He would come home from school looking pale, then sure enough he would be down with something. Doctor said John missed the sunshine, and needed something *extra*.

THE FIRST BOTTLE MADE A DIFFERENCE. "I could hardly believe that one tablespoonful of Scott's Emulsion is as good as 2 hours of summer sunshine! Doctor said Scott's would build John up and stop him getting ill. The first bottle made a difference. Now John is forgetting all about illness." Hundreds of mothers say the same. For 60 years Scott's has never failed. Builds bone. Puts on flesh. Feeds nerves. Enriches blood. Gives *extra* stamina to prevent illness. Doctors *know*—they recommend it winter after winter. Put your child on Scott's *now*.

NEVER HAS WINTER COLDS

"The doctor was afraid for Margery—she weighed only 6 lbs. at birth and never seemed to pick up. Grannie suggested Scott's, and Margery began to mend. She's so bonny now—never has winter colds."
Mrs. Bantick,
44 *Caird St., W.*10



Twice as much illness in winter. As sunshine gets less and less, so illness increases. See the danger months ahead—put your child on Scott's *now*.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES WHAT THE SUN DOES

ARDILAUN LECTURES.

SECOND EMPIRE'S RISE AND FALL.

CHARACTER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

THE Lady Ardilaun Lectures were continued at Alexandra College, Dublin, yesterday, when Mr. E. L. Woodward, M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, continuing his talks on "The French Revolutions of the Nineteenth Century," addressed himself to the subject of "The Second Empire."

The French Minister (M. Guerlet) presided.

In his preliminary remarks, Mr. Woodward sketched the incidents that led to the Revolution of February, 1848. It was precipitated as the result of a clash between a procession of working-class people and a cordon of soldiers, whose officer refused to allow the processionists to pass the Foreign Office in the Boulevarde des Capuchines. The crowd began to jostle the soldiers, and a shot was fired. It was an extraordinary fact that to this day no one knew who fired that shot—a rifle shot which was the prelude of revolution, not merely in France, but in Germany, Austria and Italy. The shot was followed by a general fusillade from the soldiers, and sixteen people were killed.

During the night barricades were thrown up, and the Government found itself faced with real revolution. Count Mole, who had succeeded Guizot, resigned, and Thiers took his place. Revolutionary placards were put up, attacking not only the Ministers, but the Monarchy, and the mob began to approach the Tuileries. Louis Philippe held a review of the National Guard, where, to his alarm, the men cried "*Vive la reforme.*" Louis was in despair. It was the end of twenty years' support of the middle class. He abdicated in favour of his grandson, a child, and left the Tuileries for St. Cloud, afterwards taking refuge in England.

France was left without a Government. The mob would not hear of a Regency for the young Count de Paris. The Chamber of Deputies was invaded, and in the shouts and disorder the Monarchy of July, 1830, disappeared. Yet within a few hours a line of division appeared which ultimately destroyed the second Republic, to the profit of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Authority in Paris had vanished, and must be restored at once. Two sets of men, chosen in different places, took upon themselves to act as a Provisional Government. One was chosen in the Chamber of Deputies, with the approval of the mob still present. These men went to the Hotel de Ville, where they met a second group—holding more extreme views—who had been chosen at a meeting in a newspaper office. This second group included a workman named Albert and Louis Blanc, who had made a name for himself by advocating cures for the evils of unemployment.

THE WEAK POINT.

These two groups of men came to an arrangement among themselves, but here was the weak point in the second French Republic. The men from the Chamber of Deputies were politicians in the usual sense of the word. They were radical, not really revolutionary, and wanted a reorganisation of French institutions in a democratic direction. They did not want a social reorganisation. The second group was pledged to this social reorganisation. The first act of the Provisional Government was to proclaim a Republic. Lamartine and his friends wanted to call a constitutional assembly, but the workingmen outside the Hotel de Ville chalked up notices that a republic was wanted, and Louis Blanc and Albert drew up a proclamation, and the other members gave way. The main conflict was over the social question. National workshops were established. They gave work, and with, or without work, wages. Naturally enough, the unemployed of the rest of France, learning of the workshops, tended to come to Paris. Whatever the merits of Louis Blanc's scheme for the abolition of capitalism, and however much the doing away with factory owners and small shopkeepers might appeal to the working-class of Paris, it would not appeal to the middle-class, and to the great mass of Frenchmen. This was shown in the elections which took place in April, when the voters outside Paris and a few large towns chose moderate men, for the most part middle-class. Louis Blanc and his party were defeated, but, with his reputation at stake, Louis Blanc kept urging further reforms.

The experiment of the national workshops had only shaken French credit. Foreign holders of French stock and foreign traders with France were anxious. Prices fell, commercial depression increased, and with its increase unemployment grew, and brought further misery and hunger in its train. The workshops were unpopular in the provinces, and finally the Government decided to close them down. This was done on June 21st, 1848. The young men were invited to join the army, and the older were to be sent back to their homes in the provinces.

The result of these measures was worse than the Government feared. There broke out in Paris an insurrection of hungry and disillusioned men, which was only put down with the greatest difficulty. The poorer streets of Paris, narrow and twisted, were barricaded with paving stones. Every house became a fortress. The fighting in this terrible business lasted three days. The Government had 80,000 men; 900 regular soldiers were killed, and the numbers killed on the other side could not be known.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S COUP.

These June Days, as they were called, did Louis Napoleon Bonaparte an excellent turn. The sudden strength of a cause which a few months earlier seemed almost ridiculous, was shown at the Presidential elections in December, 1848. At that time Louis had come back to Paris from England, and was living on borrowed money in a hotel. His candidature was not supported by any organised party. He had been elected to the Assembly, and there had been much discussion as to whether he should be allowed to take his seat or appear in France at all. His one speech was so clumsy and nervous that the politicians decided that they had nothing to fear from him. To their astonishment he was elected to the Presidency by an enormous majority on 10th December, 1848. As President, he took an oath to maintain the Constitution, but within three years he had organised a *coup d'état* and upset the Constitution. A year later he proclaimed an Empire, with himself as Emperor. His cleverness in using his position to destroy the institutions which he was pledged to defend made an interesting study in political conjuring.

The French nation ratified the *coup d'état* by a plebiscite; they accepted his Empire.

It would be unfair to Louis Napoleon to say that he owed his success to the mistakes of his political opponents, and to the general despair of thinking men over the collapse of liberal movements throughout Europe. The great Napoleon had made way for the nephew whom Victor Hugo called Napoleon the Little.

Napoleon in exile had founded a legend of himself and his empire, his work for France, his intention to crown this work when he had secured peace for Europe with the gift of liberal institutions. This legend was the programme of Louis Napoleon. He used the good-will of the House of Bonaparte to the last ounce. The great work of drawing together the old and new France would be taken up at the point at which the master-mind had left it.

The *coup d'état* of 1851 was illegal, but Louis Napoleon claimed to offer an alternative to parliamentary government which, in his own view, was better suited to the conditions of the times. This system was dictatorship, based on plebiscite. There was no Cabinet responsibility, though there might be an appeal to the people, a referendum; but the final control of policy, the last word in administrative decisions, rested with the dictator. He was chosen by the votes of the whole nation, and after they had chosen him they must trust him. This absolutism, thinly concealed, remained for eight years. In 1860 and 1867 certain concessions were made, but the dictatorship of Napolcon III. satisfied the majority of Frenchmen down to Sedan, though the minority of dissentients was increasing rapidly, and would have increased to huge dimensions if there had not been the fear that the fall of the Second Empire would lead, not to restoration of political liberty, but to disorders in the streets; revolution was worse than dictatorship. The concessions of 1867 showed that Louis Napoleon knew the tide was turning against him. Indeed, it was still doubtful whether the Second Empire would have survived Louis Napoleon himself.

WHERE LOUIS ERRED.

The character of Louis Napoleon had been discussed at length by his friends and his enemies, but there was general agreement about his courage, his charm, his quickness and imagination. His talents were great, but they showed themselves in dreaming rather than in action. He never attained to a realist grasp of facts, and never knew what he wanted. He was almost driven by his position to undertake a dangerous foreign policy which led to war. He was compelled to make up for loss of political liberty at home by gratifying the pride of Frenchmen with a succession of victories in foreign policy, but his attempts at a glorious foreign policy were unfortunate. French interference in Italy did not make the Italians grateful. The Mexican adventure, the attempt to found a Napoleonic Empire in the New World, was a tragic failure. The attempt to take up a commanding position in 1866 by waiting until Prussia and Austria had exhausted themselves was an immense miscalculation. Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks, and Napoleon III. was too late to prevent the establishment of an immensely strong North Germany on his eastern frontier.

The Franco-Prussian War was also a last gamble by Napoleon III. The gambler lost; the news of the capitulation at Sedan reached Paris on the evening of September 2nd, 1870. On September 4th Paris was again in insurrection, and, true to conservatism, the tradition of revolution, the crowd insisted that a Republic should be proclaimed. Before the evening was out a new Government of the National Defence held its first meeting. The Emperor was a prisoner of war, the Empress had left the Tuileries and taken shelter at the house of her American dentist. It was now forty years since Charles X. had left St. Cloud, twenty years since Louis Philippe escaped from Paris, eighty years since the convocation of the States General by Louis XVI. The problem of reconciling liberty and order in France had not yet been solved.

BRITAIN'S AIR SERVICES.

LESSON OF THE ESTIMATES.

MARINE AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT.

FIRST of a squadron of the largest flying machines yet commissioned by the Royal Air Force, the new Blackburn "Perth" biplane boat marks an important step in the evolution of the ocean-going "flying ship" which may ultimately take the place in large measure of the ocean liner and the warship. Its range, carrying capacity and armament make it superior to any marine aircraft at present in service, and the work of the squadron, which is intended to displace a seaplane unit at Malta, will be watched with keen interest by the men responsible for the patrol and defence of British coastlines and trading routes throughout the world.

IMPROVED MODEL.

Structurally, the "Perth" is the latest development of the "Iris" class of three-engined boat which has formed part of service equipment for some years past. She differs from her predecessors in greater hull-beam, making for spacious accommodation for crew and equipment and improved seaworthiness, in possessing better and "cleaner" superstructure of wings and engine mountings, and in deriving power from three of the latest type Rolls-Royce 825/930 h.p. moderately supercharged "Buzzard" water-cooled engines. Her normal laden weight for non-stop journeys of up to 870 sea miles is 32,500 pounds—about 15 tons—but for special long-distance flights she may be loaded with additional fuel to a maximum weight of 38,000 pounds, when her range in still air is extended to 1,500 sea miles.

Her armament consists in three machine-guns and a 1½-pounder quick-firing Vickers-Armstrong gun mounted in the bows. Approximately, 2,000 pounds of bomb-load may also be carried. Her crew of five men are provided with comfortable living and sleeping quarters on board, enabling the craft to remain away from a shore base for long periods.

The quick-firing gun is the most formidable armament, in point of shell calibre, yet installed in a service aircraft. It fires a high-explosive shell 37 millimetres (1½ inches) in diameter, and may be aimed from a sheltered position, such as in the forward gun emplacement of the "Perth," with great accuracy against targets in the air and on the surface. A direct hit on any part of a hostile aeroplane with a 1½-pound shell, fitted with a fabric contact fuse, is likely to disable the machine so seriously as to throw it out of control, and make it useless for further action. Against surface targets, especially submarines, light marine craft and unprotected military targets on the ground, this type of gun, carried at high speed in a flying machine, should also be extremely effective.

RATE OF FIRING.

The shells may be fired at the rate of 100 rounds a minute, enabling the gunner to fire the clip of five shells in three seconds. Single shells may also be fired, and the aim changed between the shots. Special armour-piercing shells are employed against submarines. The flying boat engaged in an attack on a submarine, taking advantage of its greatly superior speed to get within range before the marine vessel's defensive guns could be brought into play, would try to secure a direct hit, thus delaying the dive to safety beneath the surface, and leaving the submarine an easy victim to a subsequent bomb attack. In practice accurate fire has been maintained on a target shaped like and similar in size to the superstructure of a submarine from a range of up to 1,600 yards.

Satisfactory installation of the gun obliged the aeroplane designers to solve certain difficult problems. The mean pull of recoil of the gun, when fired from an aeroplane in the air, is 1,400 pounds. When the clip of five shells is fired at full speed, with the gun aimed directly forward, the effect is to reduce temporarily the forward flying speed of the aeroplane by ten miles an hour. Nevertheless the recoil is so well absorbed in the structure of the "Perth" boats that during trial firing yesterday it was impossible to detect any tremor in the hull.

On Tuesday morning conditions of weather and tide over the Humber permitted launching for sea and air trials before flying to Felixstowe, headquarters of the marine experimental station of the Royal Air Force, where the craft will go through official tests before leaving for Malta. Work is far advanced in the Blackburn factory on the second and third craft of the class, and the keel of the fourth has been laid down. The squadron at Malta is expected to be at full strength by the spring of next year.

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

Reduction in ten years, by approximately one-half, of the cost of maintaining in service every first-line aeroplane in the Royal Air Force is rightly regarded as highly creditable by the Select Committee on Estimates, which issued its report last week.

The figure takes no account of the increase in the number of aeroplanes which fly throughout the year for purposes of training, experiment and research, and so forth. The comparison, pursued further, would, therefore, indicate even more strongly the savings secured by improvements in the design and construction of British aeroplanes, resulting in unrivalled trustworthiness and endurance, and by the tireless efficiency with which the Air Ministry conducts its administration of the Service.

In 1923 the number of R.A.F. *personnel* needed to keep every aeroplane in the air was ninety. To-day the number required stands at forty-three. Ten years ago every first-line machine cost £44,000 a year—a figure obtained by dividing the total provision in estimates (less civil aviation vote) by the strength of first-line aircraft, which is described as the number of machines maintained in operational units. The present figure is £22,500, or, if non-regular units of the R.A.F. be included, less than £20,000. Students of fighting forces will recognise in these figures powerful evidence of the economy of the warplane compared with warships and army units.

REDUCED EXPENDITURE.

In a memorandum handed in to the Committee Sir Christopher Bullock, Secretary of the Air Ministry, cited noteworthy statistics of expenditure on air forces in Great Britain and abroad. He showed that since 1925 Britain has reduced her annual air expenditure by eight *per cent.* In the same period France has increased her expenditure by no less than 112 *per cent.*, and the United States by 108 *per cent.* British expenditure on the air amounts to only 2.2 *per cent.* of the national Budget; in France the proportion is 4.3 *per cent.* and in the United States 3 *per cent.* Here is reason and to spare for the apprehension with which many thinking people regard Britain's present position as an air Power.

AIDING MISSIONS.

VINCENTIAN FATHER'S REVIEW.

At the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday afternoon the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Bernard O'Kane, presided at a well-attended meeting. The Rev. T. O'Donnell, C.M., read a paper on "Our Duties and Obligations to the Missions," in the course of which he told why the missions and missionaries should be supported. An analogy with the economic crisis existing to-day may throw some light on our responsibilities as Christians, said the speaker. That crisis is not a shortage of food for the ever-increasing population of the world; it is rather the problem of distribution—namely, how, in spite of tariffs, exchanges and human obstacles, to enable all the nations to share in the wealth and productivity of the world, so that food may not be wasted in one region while people are famished in another. The spiritual problem is of like nature—abundance undistributed, plenty of spiritual goods on the one hand, and on the other widespread penury. The Christian Church is a vast treasury of spiritual light and grace, with the Lux-Mundi in her sanctuary, diffusing the rays of divine truth with the sacraments supplying strength, and with the three sublime virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity—inspiring and supernaturalising the thoughts and lives of her children.

Irish missionaries belonging to the secular and regular clergy of all Orders are making a gallant and successful fight over regions in Central Africa and China. The Holy Ghost Fathers in particular have great achievements to their credit in a vast territory, including Northern Nigeria, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Kilimanjaro. How, he asked, were those at home to do their duty, to share their spiritual treasures, their Faith, the Sacraments? First and chiefly, by prayer for those outside the Church; secondly, by the recruitment of first-class missionaries, and, in the third place, by giving material aid, and especially through one or other of the various societies for the propagation of the Faith. Prayer is the first and best means of helping the missions. It is open to everyone, and it is incumbent on everyone. The Christian, priest or layman, who does not sincerely wish and pray for the extension of Christ's Kingdom is hardly a Christian at all, and the missionary who is not sustained by prayer, no matter how efficient and well-equipped he may be, will not gain many souls.

Next in importance after prayer comes the recruitment of missionaries. As an army that refuses to fight, as teachers who teach not, as a shepherd who heeds not the sheep outside the fold, so is the Church without missionaries. But how are they to be recruited? Recruitment means the encouragement of missionary vocations by those who understand what a vocation is; and those who so understand are, for practical purposes, chiefly parents, teachers and priests. All these know, or should know, that a missionary vocation is not a mere predilection, a choice of life, but a call from a bishop, who, judging that a young man has the necessary qualities, invites him in Christ's name and by Christ's authority to be a priest. Those qualities, making a man fit and worthy to be called, come from nature and from grace, from God and from man, so that a vocation may be likened to wheat that is cast into good soil, watered, nurtured, and brought to maturity. One plants, one waters, but God alone gives the growth and increase. Teachers in schools and colleges, both lay and religious, can do much to retard and check, or to encourage and develop, the early symptoms of a vocation. But, of course, the priests of a parish—above all, the pastor—have a special responsibility towards the young, just as the young have a special claim on their priests. The relation is at once paternal and filial. The Irish laity admire and love good priests and missionaries, and, loving them, will co-operate with them. But often they have little or no knowledge of the missions, their difficulties and their needs. Hence, missionary literature should be circulated, and it should be recommended from the pulpit and sold wherever possible.

As Dr. Theo Dillon was absent owing to an indisposition, his speech was read by the Rev. G. W. Turley, who moved the vote of thanks to the Very Rev. T. O'Donnell, and spoke of the need for the establishment of more missionary hospitals and supplies for those already in existence. The motion was supported by Mr. J. J. Sheil, Chairman of the Dublin County Council.

Bishop O'Kane referred to the enthusiasm of Irish missionaries for their work. These missioners, he said, did not go out to spread a national culture or propagate an Empire—save the Empire of Christ—and the natives were quick to realise and appreciate this.

IRISH MISSION WORK.

The half-yearly meeting of the Pontifical Society of the Propagation of the Faith was held at the central office, 22 Parliament street, Dublin, yesterday. The Bishop of Thasos presided. The financial statement showed that the work of the Society was progressing.

The Secretary gave a summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the Superior General Council at Rome. The total amount received by the Society last year was over three-quarters of a million pounds. Of this sum Ireland contributed £17,500. The grants allocated to missions completely or predominantly staffed by Irish priests was a figure which corresponded exactly with the national contribution. In a review of the past ten years the Secretary-General noted that the Society had collected the sum of eight and a half million pounds for the support of foreign missions.

A vote of congratulation on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the President, the Right Rev. Dean Dunne, P.P., V.G., was passed. The Council also expressed their sympathy with the Right Rev. Dean Keown, P.P., V.G., Carrickmacross, on his recent bereavement.

Recruits for the Turkish police force must be bachelors in future under a new regulation issued by the authorities.

ON THE WIRELESS

Daily Programme Review.

DUBLIN: Concert of Music by Professor R. O'Dwyer, **7.30.**

BELFAST: Excerpts from Grand Opera, **8.**

B.B.C. NATIONAL: "The Modern Columbus," first of Mr. Mais's American talks, **9.30.**

NORTH REGIONAL: "Cavalleria Rusticana," from Sadler's Wells, **7.55.**

BUDAPEST: Chamber Music Recital, **8.15.**

VIENNA: Opera, "The Vampire" (Marschner), **7.**

OPERA and orchestral music figure prominently on the bill of fare. Berlin is broadcasting "Tosca," relayed from the Berlin Opera House; Vienna is giving Marschner's two-act opera, "Der Vampyr," at 7 o'clock; Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" figures on the North Regional's list. This popular composition, relayed from Sadler's Wells, will be heard from 7.55. At 8 o'clock Belfast is contributing excerpts from grand opera, when John Torney, tenor, will be heard in favourite numbers by Bizet, Puccini, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Wagner and Delibes. A one-act comic opera, "The Nuremberg Doll" (Adam), and a one-act operetta by Offenbach, will be heard from Paris (Poste Parisien) at 8.30—surely a comprehensive selection for devotees of good music and song.

Lovers of chamber music will find much to please in the Budapest recital, which will be broadcast at 8.15. It includes the Schumann Quintet, played by the Waldbaur Kerpeley String Quartet, with Ernst Dohanyi at the piano. This will be followed by one of the early Beethoven string quartets.

From a wide range of other attractions the following will find favour among listeners: "The Modern Columbus," the first of Mr. Mais's American talks, which the B.B.C. National is contributing at 9.30; Professor Robert O'Dwyer, conducting the Dublin Station Orchestra at 7.30; while the popular soprano, Miss Bridie Moloney, will sing at 9.0.

The ever-growing number of youthful followers of Rugby football should find useful pointers from the talk by Colonel J. M. B. Scott, O.B.E. The talk will take place at 6.30 at the Scottish Regional Station.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

ATHLONE, DUBLIN, and CORK—413 Metres.

1.30-2.30—Time, Stock Exchange List, Weather and Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Uair i dTir na n-Og. Lyle Donaghy: The Story of the Children of Lir. Amy Ellard's Trio, Leila Sheridan: Songs with Harp. 6.45—News. 7.0—Gardening Talk: G. O. Sherrard. 7.15—Literary and Dramatic Talk: Aodh de Blacam. 7.30—Time. Professor Robert O'Dwyer conducting Station Orchestra in a programme of his compositions. 8.0—The Serenaders: Vocal Duets and Solos. 8.30—Gabriel Fallon and Company in "Allegiance," a play in one act by S. Grace. 9.0—Bridie Moloney (soprano). 9.15—Station Orchestra. 9.30—Sponsored Programme. 10.30—Time, News and Weather. 10.40—Owen Connolly (Trad. Fiddle). 11.0—Close down.

BELFAST—242.3 Metres (1,238 Kc.) (1 Kw).

10.15—The Daily Service. 10.30-11.0—National Programme. 12.0—Herbert Westerby (organ). 12.30—National Programme. 4.30—Dance Music. 5.15—Children's Hour. 5.55—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland. 6.0—News. 6.30—National Programme. 7.10-7.25—"The Garden." Mr. Alexander Dickson: "How to Make a Rock Garden." 7.30—National Programme. 8.0—Excerpts from Grand Opera—John Torney (tenor) and the Belfast Wireless Orchestra. 9.0—News. 9.20—National Programme. 9.50—"A Rift in the Lute," a County Antrim Comedy in Three Acts, by J. H. McIlveen. 11.10-12.0—National Programme.

NORTH REGIONAL—480 Metres (625 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—The Daily Service. 10.30-11.0—National Programme. 12.0—The New Victoria Cinema Orchestra. 1.0—Acts I. and II. of Puccini's Opera, "La Bohème" (gramaphone). 2.0-3.0—The Paramount Orchestra. 3.50—National Programme. 5.15—Children's Hour. 6.0—News. 6.30—French Composers: the Northern Studio Orchestra and Constance Felpts (contralto). 7.55—"Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), relayed from Sadler's Wells. 9.5—Organ Recital: Frank Greenwood. 9.55—"Shopping with Ghosts"—at the Grocer's, a Duologue by Ruth King. 10.15—News. 10.30-12.0—Dance Music.

NATIONAL—1,554.4 Metres (193 Kc.) (30 Kw.).

10.15—The Daily Service. 10.30—Weather and Shipping. 10.45-11.0—"Commonsense and the Child"—II. "Why go to an Antenatal Clinic?" by a Physician. 12.0—Organ Recital—Herbert Dawson. 1.30—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 1.15—The Northern Studio Orchestra. 1.55—East Anglian herring fishing bulletin. 2.0—For the Schools. 3.50—Gramaphone—Introduced by Sir Granville Bantock: The Development of the Orchestra, Weber (1786-1826), Mendelssohn (1809-1847), Rossini (1792-1868). 4.30—The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. 5.15—Children's Hour. 5.35—The Week's News. 6.0—News. 6.25—The Weekly Bulletin of Special Notices. 6.30—The Foundations of Music—Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Donald Francis Tovey: Sonata in E, Op. 109. 6.50—Keyboard Talk, Series I. Sir Walford Davies: "Manners and Customs in Music." 7.10-7.25—"The Garden." Mr. A. Norman: "Choosing Roses for Next Year's Flowering." 7.30—"Scientific Research and Social Needs," Mr. Julian Huxley. 8.0—Sydney Baynes' Light Orchestra and Wynne Ajello (soprano). 9.0—News. 9.20—His Excellency the American Ambassador introduces "The Modern Columbus." 9.30—"The Modern Columbus"—I. Mr. S. P. B. Mais (relayed from America). 9.50—The B.B.C. Orchestra and Jan van der Gucht (tenor). 10.55—"Santoria (a Legend of the Ægean)." 11.0-12.0—Dance Music.

SCOTTISH REGIONAL — 376.4 Metres (797 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—The Daily Service. 10.30-11.0—National Programme. 12.0—North Regional Programme. 2.30—For the Schools. 3.0-3.45—Concerts for Secondary Schools—IV. 3.50—National Programme. 5.15—Children's Hour. 6.0—News. 6.30—A Talk for Boys. Colonel J. M. B. Scott, O.B.E.: "Rugby Football." 6.40—Mr. John W. Hall: "Bulb Culture, Indoors and Outdoors." 6.55—The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 7.10—The Edinburgh Elocution Club presents "In the Darkness," by Dan Totheroh. 7.40—The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 7.55—"Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), relayed from Sadler's Wells. 9.5—The Darvel Burgh Band. 10.0—Gramaphone. 10.15—News. 10.30-12.0—Dance Music.

ON THE CONTINENT.

BERLIN (Deutschlandsender)—1,635 Metres (60 Kw.).

7.0-9.0—"Tosca," opera (Puccini), conducted by Ettori Panizza (relayed from the Berlin Opera House). Soloist, Gigli (tenor).

BUDAPEST—550.5 Metres (18.5 Kw.).

Also relayed on 840m. from 6.45-close down. 4.30—Piano Recital. 5.30—Concert by a Workers' Choir. 6.45—Military Band. 8.15—Concert by a String Quartet. Soloist: Ernst Dohnanyi. 9.30—Gramaphone. 10.10—Cigány Band.

COPENHAGEN—281 Metres (0.75 Kw.) and **KALUNDBORG—1,153.8 Metres** (7.5 Kw.).

7.10—Danish Male Voice Quartet. 7.55—Suite in C for 'Cello (Bach). 9.20—Mandoline Band.

HEILSBERG—276.5 Metres (60 Kw.).

3.0—Military Band. 6.0—Transmission for all German Stations, relayed from Frankfurt: Symphony No. 2 in C Minor (Bruckner). 7.10—Symphony Concert by the Königsberg Opera House Orchestra and the Station Choir. 9.15—German Dance Music.

LANGENBERG—473 Metres (60 Kw.).

6.0—See Heilsberg. 7.45—Swabian Folk Music from Stuttgart. 8.10—du mein Wein, Radio Sequence from Stuttgart. 8.40—Song and Ballad Recital from Stuttgart. 9.45—Light Music from Frankfurt. 10.0—Orchestral Concert from Frankfurt.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—1,445.7 Metres (13 Kw.).

7.30—Song Recital. 8.15—Orchestral Concert, conducted by Flament, with Flute and Violin Solos.

PARIS (Poste Parisien)—328.2 Metres (60 Kw.).

7.0—Gramaphone. 7.30—Gramaphone. 8.30—"The Nuremberg Doll." One-Act Opéra-Comique (Adam), and "Tromb al Cazar," One-Act Operetta (Offenbach).

PARIS (Radio Paris) — 1,725 Metres (75 Kw.).

7.20—Chabrier Concert on Gramaphone Records. 8.15—"Rigoletto," Opera (Verdi), on Gramaphone Records.

PRAGUE—488.6 Metres (120 Kw.).

4.5—The Ondricek Quartet: Music by Haydn and Dvorak. 6.25—Military Band. 7.30—Concert by the Gotham Teachers' Choral Union. 8.15—Ballet Suite for Orchestra (Glazunov) by the Bruno German Philharmonic Orchestra.

STRASBOURG—345 Metres (11.5 Kw.).

6.0—Orchestral Concert. 8.0—Trio Concert, relayed from Lille (265.4 metres). 7.45—Gramaphone Music. 8.30—Concert by the Station Orchestra. Programme of Light Music.

STOCKHOLM—436 Metres (55 Kw.), and **MOTALA—1,354.4 Metres** (30 Kw.).

7.0—Negro Spirituals on Gramaphone Records. 9.0—The Station Orchestra, with Violin Solos. Music by Kraus, Mozart Ravel, and Casella.

STUTTGART (MUHLACKER)—360.5 Metres (60 Kw.).

3.0—Concert from Frankfurt. 6.0

DAIL TAKES A FIVE WEEKS' HOLIDAY.

OPPOSITION AND THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY

LEADERS' INDICTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. DE VALERA AND THE FEAR OF DISORDER.

THE Opposition in the Dail seized upon the opportunity afforded them yesterday of an adjournment until November 15th to raise the question of the disorders in Tralee and in other parts of the country, and to criticise the Government's failure to take any effective steps to meet a threatening situation.

Professor O'Sullivan, who opened the debate, asserted that Mr. de Valera had reduced the country to economic ruin, and now proposed to reduce it to a shambles.

Mr. de Valera denied that the Government were the tools of the extreme Republicans, and said that since taking office he had had nothing to do with the organisation of a secret society.

The one thing that he feared for the future of the country was disorder, but the Government, he said, would use every force at its command to preserve order.

There was, he admitted, a serious position in the country, and the Government would require the help of every right-minded citizen, in the House and outside it, to pass through the dangerous situation unscathed.

ENTHRONEMENT OF ANARCHY.

At the conclusion of the business on the Order Paper,

Mr. DE VALERA moved the adjournment of the House until November 15th.

Professor O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry) said that in normal circumstances there would be no reason to oppose the adjournment of the House for almost five weeks, but he would ask the House not to adjourn and leave the country without a Parliament sitting for such a period. He did that, because he thought it was the duty of the House, owing to the recent conduct of the Government, to keep a watch over the Government. The necessity for that had been provided by the actions of the Government during the past couple of weeks. The Government was armed with such enormous powers under the Constitutional Amendment Act, which they had called into force, and they had shown such irresponsibility in the use of these powers and the determination to use them tyrannically and partially, that he did not think the House was justified in separating.

They had witnessed during the past couple of weeks a gross abuse of powers on the part of the Government, on the one hand, and a complete abdication of the powers of the Government, on the other. They had been active in some respects, but in one of the most essential tasks of Government they had been completely quiescent and had broken down. Every day they had seen disorder, riot and incitement to violence, and so far as could be seen there was no attempt on the part of the Government to take any effective steps against it.

The Government had the powers, and they had utilised them in twopence-halfpenny matters, and had scented out conspiracies and deliberately shut their eyes to the real conspiracies that existed. They had tried to crush their political opponents between two millstones—between the upper millstone of abuse of the powers of Parliament and the nether millstone of anarchy, with which they made no attempt to deal, and for which they, themselves, were to a large extent responsible by their recent speeches.

"In the seat of power," he said, "we have anarchy enthroned, and it is not to be expected that a Government of that kind, with such an outlook, and holding the views they did, would make any attempt to deal with a situation of this kind."

TRALEE SCENES.

They had had serious open flouting of order and deliberate attempts to interfere with any expression of public or political opinion in the country. Those riots reached their culmination in the scenes in Tralee last Friday, when murderous attacks were made on leaders of the United Ireland Party. That situation arose out of the conduct of the Government. The President had reduced the country to economic ruin, on the one hand, and he was now going to reduce it to a shambles, on the other. He had the greatest sympathy with the Civic Guard in the position in which they now found themselves. The position was daily becoming more and more impossible for any man on whose shoulders was placed the burden of preserving order in the country. The fact was that if the Guards took real effective measures to deal with the forces of disorder they would not get support from the top, but the very opposite.

It was useless for the President to say that he was in favour of free speech when the daily trend of their speeches was in the opposite direction. After that disgraceful scene in Tralee they had the re-action of one of the most prominent members of the Government party—the Minister for Industry and Commerce. It was quite true that the Minister gave a lip service to the doctrine that it was the business of the Government to preserve order and the right of free speech, but to read that speech as a whole it was an appeal to the forces of disorder and an excuse for them. It was not lip services that the country wanted, but real, effective service on the part of the Government to preserve order. Everybody knew that intimidation in Kerry was becoming more and more rampant, and what steps were being taken to deal with it? Those men in Tralee were guilty of attempted murder, and a large portion of the responsibility for that incident rested in the failure of the Government to do its duty.

MAKING WAY FOR ANARCHY.

Farmers were put in jail, he said, for alleged conspiracy, and yet people who were engaged in a real conspiracy to interfere with and murder their political opponents were not brought before the Military Tribunal. Was that the Government's idea of justice? Three or four blueshirts were said to be provocation, but three or four hundred men marching in military formation was not.

Following the suppression of the National Guard attempts at disorder grew and increased. It was quite obvious from the speech of the Minister for Justice the other night that the Guards were not capable of dealing with the situation. The Government's suppression of the National Guard smoothed the way for those outbreaks of anarchy and riot, and it was meant to do it. The President, he went on, had used the privileges of that House and his position as head of the Government to slander a former Minister of that State to make a charge against him which he (the President) now confessed was without foundation. The President promised a tribunal to go into that, and had gone back on his promise. He used his position to make the suggestion that that situation was necessary for the bringing in of the Public Safety Act. He accused Mr. Mulcahy of one of the biggest crimes with which an Irishman could be charged, and refused to bring the slanderer before a public tribunal in that country.

"I expected," he added, "nothing better from the President and head of this Government. It is lamentable that this House should be used for a purpose of that kind."

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARGE.

The conduct of the Minister for Finance paled into significance compared with the conduct of the President himself, who had, as head of the Government utilised his privileged position in the House to slander a deputy, a former Minister of the State. The President had made a charge against him, which he admitted to be without foundation. He promised a tribunal to go into the charge, but he went back of that promise, while the suggestion he had made was that the Government had to bring in all the forces of the Public Safety Act because of these statements and charges, that were without foundation. He had accused Deputy Mulcahy of one of the blackest crimes of which an Irishman could be accused—that Deputy Mulcahy had been in conference with the British Minister for War to bring about a revolution in this country. But still, the President refused to bring the slanderer before a public tribunal. The President had uttered the slander against a deputy who had given honourable service to the country; but, as usual, did it without accepting responsibility.

The lie, said Professor O'Sullivan, gets there, and no people know better than the members of the front bench, opposite, the advantages of getting a slander going against their political opponents. It was characteristic They made the unfounded charge, introduced the Public Safety Act, and worked up an artificial state of excitement in the country. He suggested that in the situation that now existed it was not proper for the House to adjourn for such a prolonged period as five weeks.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY rose to continue the debate.

Mr. DE VALERA—Is this in order? Is this the usual adjournment?

Professor O'SULLIVAN—No; it is very unusual, and that is the reason why we are opposing it.

Mr. DE VALERA—It seems to me to be the usual adjournment and not the adjournment at the end of a session. It is quite an innovation.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—May I point out that this is not the end of a session.

Mr. DE VALERA—Technically, there is no definition of the end of a session. The procedure has been to have these discussions at the adjournment for holidays, and there have been set subjects for debate. This is an innovation.

Mr. MacDERMOT—On reflection, the President would surely wish to take advantage of this opportunity to make such a statement as will contribute to the stopping of intimidation through the country?

Mr. DE VALERA—The speech I have listened to will not help very much to the preservation of order or anything else.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—We only heard yesterday, for the first time, that the House was going to adjourn.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER ruled the discussion was in order, and could go on until the House automatically adjourned.

FIANNA FAIL AFRAID.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY (U.I.P., Mayo S.) said he was not surprised at the efforts that the President was making to burk the discussion. The President would find that when he abused his high position, as he had, the country would want discussion, and, surely, if he had any defence, and was able at all to vindicate himself, he would not be endeavouring now to shut himself out from the possibility of vindicating his own conduct. He was not desirous to vindicate his conduct and show that in the various matters that were brought against him he had acted as an honourable man. That was the attitude of the President. He was not anxious to defend himself, but was very anxious that the discussion of the various matters should be closed down. Of course, he was anxious to have the Dail adjourn without discussion, and Fianna Fail were afraid to have discussion on various actions of theirs during the last few weeks.

They had had a departure from their pronouncements, that coercion, instead of checking crime added to crime, and the introduction of the Public Safety Act. What was their motive? Taking their own expressed views, it could only be that they wanted to use it against a peaceful organisation. It was their object to bring about the commission of crime in the country, for it was a deliberate attempt to drive members of this peaceful organisation into crime. The attempt failed, and no matter how hard they tried they would not bring lawabiding citizens into the commission of crime, and they would not make men who wanted to keep the law break the law. They had a defence of the putting into force of the Public Safety Act by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, and it was that the weapon had been put into their hands by the present Opposition, and that if it were unfairly or improperly used they themselves had forged it.

MR. DE VALERA'S SPEECH.

Continuing, he referred to the trial of the Waterford farmers, and said in that connection that there was an explanation due to the House from the President of his comments on the case before it came before the Tribunal. The explanation that had been made to the Military Tribunal might satisfy that body, but it would not satisfy the House.

Mr. LEMASS—Is this a reflection on the decision of the Court?

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY—No. The President's words required an explanation in the House, and he would point out why that was so. He read from the speech made by the President in Dundalk, and his later statement, that he was speaking generally of a conspiracy, and had not the Waterford case in mind. If that were so why were there no prosecutions. He took it that they had proceeded with the strongest case, and in that they had broken down and failed.

He charged the President with deliberately breaking faith with the House in refusing to honour his pledge to set up a tribunal to investigate the charge that he had made against Mr. Mulcahy. How could the House stand high in the estimation of the ordinary citizen of the State if it were going to be treated in that fashion—if the President, the Leader of the House, made a definite promise and then broke his promise within a couple of days. He asked on what authority had the charge been made, and inquired if the person's name was known to the President why did not the Attorney-General take action, or did the President keep the name from the Attorney-General. Why did the President condone crime and shield a criminal? How was the law to be respected if the President throws a cloak over a confessed criminal and saves him from the consequences of his crime.

They had at present a President of the Executive breaking his word to the House. What were the forces that were shielding the individual that the President dare not carry out his promise to that House? Who was this self-confessed liar, who could defy the Executive Council and go scot free? Why had the Government put itself in the position of condoning crime? Why had the Executive Council reduced itself and the State in public estimation? The President stood an object of contempt by every respectable person in the State, and they had a Government which had lost the confidence of the public, because it would not face the County Council elections. Now it was proposed to adjourn the Dail for a month so that the Government could carry on without discussion in the meantime. The Executive Council for the time had a majority in that Chamber, and might be able to act, but even amongst supporters of Fianna Fail there must be many with a respect for law and truth, and for a man keeping his pledge, who would feel ashamed.

GOVERNMENT ACTION DEFENDED.

Mr. DERRIG, Minister for Education, said that they had listened to speeches against adjourning for five weeks, but the Opposition when in office had adjourned from November to February and from July to October. It was to the credit of the Government that in the existing situation they had not sought a long adjournment. They came back after a six weeks' holiday, following a long and trying session, during part of which they sat for four days a week. The Government had had to find time for administrative work. All the attention of Ministers could not be given to Parliamentary work. The Government had come on to face the Dail on an issue of confidence. They had got that vote, and the Opposition had nothing to complain of.

All the matters in connection with the Constitution Amendment Act had been already raised, and it would be waste of time to prolong discussion. One would imagine that the party opposite was the Government, but, in spite of their campaigning and their speeches, he detected a lack of confidence. It seemed that things were not going so well as they desired, and no effort had been made to put forward a constructive policy, and attain some reasonable degree of consistency between the highly respectable speeches of Deputy MacDermot in that House, and the confused, nebulous, quasi-Fascist doctrine being preached outside.

Mr. MacDERMOT invited the Minister to quote any Fascist or militarist utterances since the United Ireland Party came into being.

ELEMENT OF MILITARISM.

Mr. DERRIG, continuing, said that no matter what was said, it was well known that there was an element of militarism in that organisation. It was composed of men who were ex-soldiers, and who went about in uniform. If the Government was so tyrannical why were these men allowed to draw their pensions in security? So far as the Government was concerned, it had done everything to forget the past, and get its supporters to obey the law, avoid dissension, and present a united front.

It was well known that in the County Kerry at present there were bitter memories, and members opposite went there wearing blue shirts, no matter what forces the Government used to maintain order, there would be dissension and ill-feeling. Why could not the party opposite hold their meetings as an ordinary political party in the ordinary garb of citizens?

Mr. MacDERMOT—There was no parade and no blue shirts at Limerick.

Mr. DERRIG said that the Opposition could not have it both ways. The Government was anxious for the co-operation of the Opposition, and had always expressed a desire to heal the wounds of the past. He was afraid that Deputy MacDermot, in his recent unfortunate alliance, had unloosed forces that had their roots in the past.

So long as it was contended that this force of Blue Shirts was intended to maintain peace and order, he saw no hope of remedying the situation, except by the Government taking more drastic steps to put an end to these displays. He suggested that the Opposition should consider the matter during the adjournment.

"BITTER MEMORIES."

TALK OF DEATH SENTENCES.

Mr. DESMOND FITZGERALD (U.I., Carlow-Kilkenny) said that the Minister was the last man who should talk of bitter memories. He himself was ordered to death, while Civic Guards, annuity collectors, tax-collectors and bank managers were ordered to be shot at sight by the orders of the Minister.

Mr. DERRIG said that the deputy was never anxious to be shot at sight. He was always in safety.

Mr. FITZGERALD—The Minister knows perfectly well that that is not true.

Continuing, Mr. FITZGERALD said that the Government came back to face the Dail with a machined majority, who were anxious not to see a general election, as there was something vital they might lose. He did not know the definition of Fascism, but he did know that, because certain people suggested a method of changing Government they were accused of plotting to set up a dictatorship, without any grounds on which to base that charge.

No one on his side of the House had ever suggested that the Government should be overthrown by force. It was suggested that the wearing of a type of shirt as the badge of his party was an offence. There was nothing illegal about it. Certain other people who claimed to be the Government of this country, and whose declared object was to overthrow the Constitutional Government, made the law for this country. The gunmen outside made the law that they were not to wear a shirt of a certain colour, and the Government, who took orders from them without authority, said that they were not to do so.

"If we do, the Government says we are to face the armed blackguards that support it outside."

PRESIDENT'S QUERY.

Everyone was bound to see that order was maintained. The President was using his position to protect the criminal, and allowing innocent men to suffer. The President's armed blackguards outside attacked peaceful citizens——

The PRESIDENT—What do you mean by my armed blackguards outside?

Mr. FITZGERALD—Are they not your friends?

The PRESIDENT asked the Speaker if the Deputy would withdraw that statement.

The SPEAKER—The Deputy will have to explain who exactly is described. It is not a Parliamentary expression.

Mr. FITZGERALD said that he referred to people outside whose blackguardly action was availed of to try and represent his party as unpopular. The argument was that they were unpopular because certain blackguards went to their meetings to create trouble. The week-end before last the United Ireland Party arranged for a meeting in Cork, when a criminal organisation, with known leaders, tried to make it impossible, and tried to promote disorder. The President's own personal organ had referred to the leaders, and stated that one of them was the brother of the martyred Lord Mayor of Cork. It was a disgraceful thing to say that the brother of a great Irishman was connected with a criminal organisation.

THE ALE RAIDS.

If a man had a publichouse and was selling a certain kind of ale, was the Government going to stand by and see his property destroyed when it knew the very people who took part in the conduct of that campaign? The Government was actively, or passively, conniving with the criminals outside. During the recess certain disloyal elements had become active, and during the past fortnight they had become worse, and yet the Dail was asked to adjourn for a month in face of that situation. Everybody connected with the A.C.A. was disarmed, but an element outside was allowed to retain their arms. The Government disarmed the police and left arms with criminals. He want I to know if the Government was going to deal with criminals in this country.

The President had admitted that he had received false information concerning a Deputy or that House. The statement was a criminal libel against the Deputy, and it was the President's duty to see that the person who made the false statement was brought to justice. Yet the President had said that there would be no inquiry. Why? Because it would show up the person who gave the false information to the President.

THE CLONMEL CASE.

Mr. CONOR MAGUIRE, the Attorney-General, said that deputies opposite mouthed a lot about law and order and the duty of maintaining law and order, and there was a great outburst by Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney, but he did not refer to what happened in Prussia street. Take the Clonmel case. A gentleman owed certain monies for rates and estate duty. He was a fairly comfortable farmer, and the Sheriff seized six of his cattle. They were taken to Clonmel, and the Sheriff announced the date of the sale of the cattle, but on the day of the sale about 700 people marched to Clonmel and there was no bidder for the cattle. A "victory" meeting was afterwards held and was addressed by Mr. Nicholas Ryan. These 700 men were organised by the Farmers' and Ratepayers' League, and yet they were told there was no conspiracy not to pay rates.

A second attempt was made to sell the cattle, but 1,000 people attended the auction and there was no bid. A gentleman, speaking after the sale, said that they would follow the cattle wherever they went, and that these six cattle would become the most famous cattle in Ireland. (Laughter.) The cattle were then brought to Dublin, but they were kept under close observation and were taken to the pound. Word was sent round to every cattle dealer in Dublin that he was not to take the cattle, and no cattle dealer in Dublin would take them. The real business of the Government was to defeat the conspiracy and to get the cattle sold. He (the Attorney-General) was responsible for getting a man to buy the cattle, and yet they had Mr. Rice in the Dail putting down a question asking who was "John Brown."

A NO-RATES CAMPAIGN.

He claimed that he gave the Waterford farmers a fair trial before the Military Tribunal.

Mr. RICE—The Court gave them a fair trial.

Mr. MAGUIRE—I gave them a fair trial.

Mr. G. O'SULLIVAN—You kept them in Mountjoy—

Mr. MAGUIRE—That is another matter; that was none of my business. Continuing, he said that he sold the cattle from Clonmel, and would sell every beast put up in future for non-payment of rates and duties. He went on to assert that the gathering at Prussia street was deliberately and carefully organised. He believed that Mr. MacDermot was being ill-advised by someone, and that advise would lead to trouble. He believed that a no-rates campaign does exist in certain parts of the country; the results of the rate collection would show that more clearly than anything else.

THE ISSUE OF INTIMIDATION.

BLUE SHIRTS AND GOOD ORDER.

Mr. MacDERMOT (U.I., Roscommon) said that the first thing they ought to remind themselves of was what was the character of the people who were being attacked. They ought to remember, even assuming that the facts of what occurred had been exactly stated by the Attorney-General, that the men in question were men who had lived honest lives, and were hard-working, respectable citizens, who made their living out of farming. These men had the belief, whether well or ill-founded, that their livelihood had been taken from them by the folly and rashness of the Government. It should also be remembered that there was among the Irish farmers a tradition of co-operation with each other, and support for each other when they found themselves in tight places as the result of Government action. It took a long time to teach people to distinguish as clearly as they ought between a native Irish Government and a British Government, but it would not be strange that men placed in the circumstances that these men were placed in did offend to some extent against the law, but the suggestion that any one who bought at such a sale would have his life endangered was absolute nonsense. These men were not the type of men who would take away men's lives. They were not in any sense of the criminal or wild type, and at the cattle market nothing worse was done than to take a man's trousers away, which was often done in universities. The Attorney-General had no right to assume that the man was seriously injured or injured at all, much less killed.

"We are," said Mr. MacDermot, "much more interested in the future than in the past, and the Attorney-General wants to know whether we will co-operate on this side of the House in preventing illegalities—even illegalities on the part of men who were suffering acutely as a result of the President's private war—and my answer to that is emphatically 'Yes.' We will do anything that within us lies to discourage illegality."

They were not rate-collectors and the Government could not expect them to go out and collect the rates, though they believed that there was genuinely a large number of people who cannot pay as a result of Government policy. Over and over again he had expressed himself as entirely against a no-rate movement. He suggested that these were minor matters, and of minor seriousness compared with the issues of intimidation.

THE BLUE SHIRTS.

Allusion had been made to the legality or otherwise of the Blue Shirts; but if an organisation clothing itself in blue shirts was to have the effect of damaging the general conditions of peace and order in the country he would be against their doing it. This violence and intimidation existed in districts where the blue shirt was never seen, and he had experience of it at the last election, and the reason why young men felt called upon to come together and give themselves a certain corporate spirit by having such a costume as a blue shirt was that they felt the necessity of coping with that state of things. They felt that the Civic Guards by themselves were not in a position to create conditions of true liberty in the country. It was not merely a question of preventing free speech—that was bad enough—but, in addition, there was prevention of even attendance at meetings. He had been told in many parts of the country that people did not like to come to meetings, because they were afraid of being penalised and attacked if they went. Intimidation was a serious problem in the country, but he did not believe that it was insoluble. They had rather a turbulent history in the country.

"We Irish," he said, "are a turbulent people, but we are a good-hearted people at the same time, and I do not believe that the violence and intimidation of which we complain are necessary concomitants of political life in this country. I think if there was no question of a so-called war with England, and no resuscitation of bitterness, they would have charity and commonsense, and I do not believe that intimidation would get anywhere."

ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

There might be sinister forces in the country, forces leading to Communism, and forces more interested in seeing that people were despoiled of property than anything else, but he did not believe such forces would succeed even for a short time in the country, except under the cloak of patriotism, and what he deplored was that it was made easy for them to succeed under the cloak of patriotism by the policy of the present Government. What occurred in Tralee was having a very bad effect outside Tralee. They had the incidents in Castlebar and Limerick They could not afford that sort of thing, and neither could the Ministers afford it. The root of the whole matter is that what is called the national policy of the Government does not make sense. He could understand Government policy—a policy which insisted in going out for a thirty-two-county Republic, but that could be accomplished only in one way—by a declaration of war. The prospect of getting a Republic for the thirty-two counties was absolutely non-existent at the moment. If the policy was a twenty-six-county Republic, let them declare it, and then there would be no possibility for blackguards going around the country in doing things in the name of patriotism.

He was perfectly certain that partition was not going on for ever. He was perfectly certain that, sooner or later, the people would realise that it was worth while to conciliate a quarter of their people and take their place with South Africa and Canada. It might take a long time. It might be that experience of a twenty-six-county Republic was necessary for the purpose. If a twenty-six-county Republic were brought about it would go a long way towards the solution of the problem of disorder and dissension. He often felt that all the strife in the country was absolutely unnecessary. If they could only get together, believing in each other's good faith and patriotism, they could achieve more for their country than any one of them could do in the present state of affairs.

RIGHT AND WRONG.

Mr. VINCENT RICE (U.I., Dublin Co.) asked what was wrong with blue shirts. If it was illegal to wear blue shirts why did the Government not prosecute for it? It was wrong for people to go about with blue shirts unarmed, but right for people to go about with guns in their pockets to break up meetings because they were the pets of the Government. The United Ireland Party stood for obedience to the law. They had never stood for the non-payment of rates. His name had been dragged into that debate. The Attorney-General had accused men of conspiracy who had been acquitted on that charge by the Military Tribunal.

Mr. C. MAGUIRE pointed out that he did not make such a charge. The conspiracy to which he referred was the conspiracy which existed from the date of the Clonmel sale.

Mr. BELTON—There was only one conspiracy—yours and Killeen's.

PRUSSIA STREET AUCTION.

Mr. RICE accepted Mr. Maguire's explanation. It pained him, he went on, as a member of an honourable profession to see a member of that profession arranging such a mock auction as that which took place at Prussia street.

Mr. MAGUIRE protested against being described as arranging a mock auction.

Mr. RICE said that if the Attorney-General brought a person into his office, took his name and got a police officer to bid at that auction it was a question of the meaning of the words "bogus auction."

Mr. MAGUIRE said that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. RICE—I accept that.

Mr. BELTON rose to make a remark, and was interrupted, whereupon he shouted: "I am not the son of a British spy."

The MINISTER FOR FINANCE rose to make a remark, and Mr. Belton cried out: "I did not miss my train on my way to join the British Army."

Mr. MacENTEE was understood to say: "You were not in Easter Week."

Mr. BELTON—"You suspended the man who saved my life when I was coming from the Vice-Regal Lodge, where I had been to obtain information for Connolly."

Mr. RICE said that the present Minister for Finance had described the members of the Military Tribunal when they were originally Safety Act were necessary to stop murder.—e appointed as "five bloodhounds. "Mr. de Valera had said that the powers in the Public Safety Act were unnecessary to stop murder. Was there any greater travesty than in bringing that Act into operation now?

THE LIMERICK SCENES.

Referring to the scenes at Mr. MacDermot's meeting at Limerick, Mr. Rice said the police officers who acted in the way they had acted in Limerick and released prisoners at the behest of a mob were not doing their duty. A shameful charge was made against a distinguished member of that House by no less a man than the President. A number of persons on the Opposition benches had applauded when the President later withdrew the charge, and they had expressed their sincere appreciation of that apology. The President had also promised that a tribunal would be set up to inquire into this disgraceful charge. Why was the tribunal refused and the promise withdrawn? When the President made a promise in the House he, of all people, should not go back on it. He was shielding a criminal and refusing to bring to light the author of this criminal charge.

He was so anxious to believe anything that would besmirch the reputation of a distinguished Irishman that he never inquired into the truth, but launched this foul charge in the House. Without excuse or explanation the only tribunal that had the right to get at the bottom of this matter was refused. The charge would never have been made if the President had not adopted the same attitude as the people who brought the Pigott letters—he was too anxious to believe it was true.

THE DRIFT TO MOB LAW.

Dr. O'HIGGINS (U.I., Leix-Offaly) said that the adjournment debates were usually devoted to the unemployment problem, but, evil and all as the unemployment situation was, there were bigger and more serious questions menacing the life of the country at the moment. The gravest matter was the general and rapidly increasing drift towards mob law, instead of any ordinary Parliamentary or democratic law, and the people who spoke most about a dictatorship were those who were primarily and secondarily responsible for this increasing mob law. He was opposed to any sort of dictatorship, but he would rather see in power a responsible dictator than an irresponsible mob dictating to a weak Government. They had evidence that the mob was gradually getting out of hand, and not only that, but they were gradually getting in the saddle and driving the Government little by little.

They had got to know to what extent there was co-operation between the Government and the I.R.A. and the mob which was becoming the militia of that force. They had organisations of young men in the country preaching what was decent, living their lives within the law, and seeing fair play among politicians, and they saw the mob being incited against these young men, and they also saw these organisations being bludgeoned up and down the country. When these men tried to live within the law, and made every effort to do so, they were bludgeoned because of the very colour of the clothes they wore.

SETTING-UP A DEMON.

"You are setting up a demon in this country," declared Dr. O'Higgins to the President. "A demon which neither you nor us put together will be able to control if it gets out of hand, and that demon is being brought into being by the utterances of the people responsible for the Government of this country. The situation is wholy un-Irish, unnational and unnatural, and your minds should be directed towards curbing the beast you yourselves have loosed on the country rather than bludgeoning the unfortunate people who have sought to put an end to that sort of thing. The situation is becoming worse Sunday after Sunday, and I warn you that one shot fired in the day may produce twenty thousand shots at night.

"We are a people just emerging from revolution and civil war, with arms which are not under the control of the State. I don't mind who has these arms. Any man with a mob charging his platform or a man seeing a mob leave his leader with blood spouting from him may fire a shot, and that one shot may start a state of affairs in the country which every one of us will regret, but which none of us will be able to stop. There is responsibility on all sections of this House to agree, that we will all set our faces against this sort of thing, and stand against the mob, whether it supports you or me."

NO GLORY IN THE GUN.

The people who were being bludgeoned by the orders of the Government were the people who were obeying the orders of the police, even though it gave the impression that they were running away from the mob, but that would not always hold.

Mr. A. FOGARTY (F.F., Tipperary)—What about the people going around Thurles with revolvers in their hands?

Dr. O'HIGGINS—It is because there are revolvers not under responsible control that I am making this appeal to-night. I see no glory or heroism attached to the gun.

He appealed to all parties in the House to discourage by word and act any endeavour to interfere with the rights of others. That would soon put an end to the situation, which was rapidly becoming intolerable.

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

THE SERIOUS SITUATION AHEAD.

President DE VALERA said that if the debate had made deputies realise that it was very easy to unloose passions in this country but very difficult to calm them, it would have done good work. Several times he had complained the policy of the Government with regard to the restoring of peace in the country. They had pursued that policy with patience for a period. He admitted that everything was not all right, but it was heaven in comparison with the situation that had existed before. To him it appeared that the Opposition were really sorry that the Government's policy had been successful, and that it was possible for them to bring about that state of peace that every good citizen must desire, because without it there could be no progress. There could be no progress if there was disorder, and any such thing as mob law would be the end of them all and the end of all the efforts of the nation.

It was the policy of Fianna Fail to bring the people together, and they hoped that the old days would be forgotten, and that their policy would enable every Nationalist who had aspirations for the independence of the country to pursue these aspirations to a peaceful end—by the only rule of order human beings had been able to discover.

MAJORITY RULE.

He had been attacked for want of consistency, and it had been stated that his devotion to majority rule was quite unusual. He denied that, and there was absolute positive documentary evidence of it over the last ten or twelve years. Since the division began he recognised, as every sensible person must recognise, that they had either to settle their political differences by force or by some rule of order. He never suggested that there was anything more in majority rule than a rule of order, but thought that it was a precious rule to establish. He had held at all times that once they made it possible for every section to be represented in the national assembly, and that, no matter what views they held, that the party which got the majority should be the Government. Not merely those who were immediately in command at the time of the "cease fire" accepted what they were offered; it was accepted by practically the whole of those who were in the Republican ranks—at least, there were not protests against it.

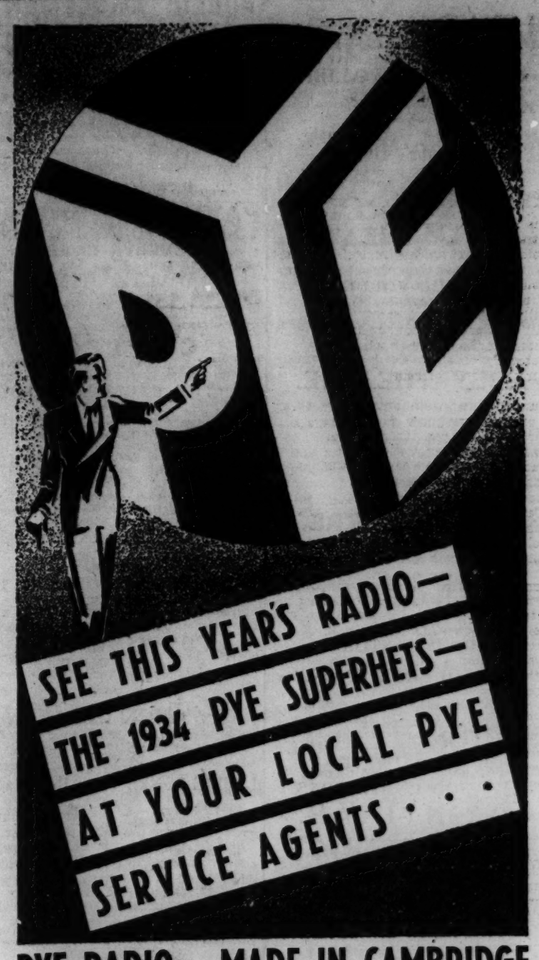
It was quite human that they could not all have the same methods, no matter how sincere they might be, of securing the country's interests. They were bound to differ, and then it was necessary in the general interests to have this rule of order. Fianna Fail was organised in order to secure that. They went and removed the Oath in order to secure it, and they were satisfied that, having got rid of the Oath, they would have ninety-nine per cent. who took sides against the Treaty with them.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

They were succeeding even beyond his hopes. When the Opposition deputies apparently wanted to create friction, it was not true, as they suggested, that the Government were the tools of people outside. They went on their own policy, and when they became the Government they made it quite clear to everybody that they intended to be the Government and not to be puppets and tools for anybody.

General O'Duffy had suggested that he (the President) went around organising a secret society. He never had anything to do with the organisation of a secret society. He refused on the first day on which he was

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)



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REV. JOHN HALL'S CHARITY.
The Trustees of above Charity are about to appoint to two boys, qualified for the benefits thereof, annuities of £52 per annum each, tenable to the age of 20 or till the annuitant has completed his course of education at T.C.D. The boys MUST be descendants of Mary Longfield, otherwise Hawnby, or of Elizabeth Purdon, otherwise Hawnby, persons mentioned in the will, dated 1734, of the Rev. John Hall.
Application to be made to
B. R. PURDON, Esq., Bank of Ireland, Dundalk; or
H. L. CONNER, Carrigmore, Ballineen, Co. Cork.

HOLY TRINITY PARISH CHURCH, KILLINEY.
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
IN SCHOOLHOUSE, KILLINEY HILL ROAD,
GIFT DAY.
Opening Ceremony by Mrs. Gregg at 3.30 p.m. The Harding Orchestra will play Selections From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION—Adults, 6d.; Children, 3d.

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION
THE
ANNUAL C.S.S.M. REUNION
Will (D.V.) be held on
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
At the DIOCESAN HALL, LOWER BAGGOT STREET, at 7.30 p.m. Chairman—Rev. Canon L. Parkinson Hill, M.A. Reports of various Sea-Side Missions will be given. Closing Address by Mr. W. G. Lee. Trams No. 9, 10 and 18.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
ISABELLA ANNIE WATTERS, late of 25 Waltham terrace, Blackrock, County Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, that the above-named Isabella Annie Watters, who died on 9th August, 1933, made her Will, dated 2nd day of July, 1932, whereby she gave and bequeathed—
£25 to the Seamen's Institute, Eden quay, Dublin, and
£25 for "Our Own Missionary," C.M.S.
And the Testatrix appointed Arthur Daniel Montray Webber, of Ivy Lodge, Glenageary, in the County of Dublin, and her niece, Marion Louise Watters, of Library Cottage, St. Canice's, in the City of Kilkenny, Executors of her said Will, Probate of which was granted to the said Executors by the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, Saorstat Eireann, on the 9th October, 1933.
Dated 10th day of October, 1933.
WILLIAM FRY & SONS, Solicitors for the said Executors, 14 Lower Mount street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests and all whom it may concern.

EDUCATION.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD of THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, LONDON (The Royal Academy of Music and The Royal College of Music). For Local Examinations in Music. Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President:—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Honorary Local Representative for Dublin:—R. LENNOX BRAID, Esq., 112 Grafton street. WRITTEN and PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS, November-December Period—ALL GRADES. ENTRIES close Oct. 11th (or, with extra fee, Oct. 19th), 1933. SYLLABUSES for the Examinations in Music and in Elocution, Entry Forms, etc., post free from the Hon. Local Representative, as above, or from THE SECRETARY, 14 and 15 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

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Telephone No. 23062

THEATRE ROYAL.
5.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
SYD SEYMOUR,
The World's Craziest Conductor and his Band of Mad Hatters.
The Four Knaves, Bud Ritchie, Rusty and Shine, Edward Victor, Clement Minns and Lady, The Sarazen Four, Olivette and Barrichatt,
Special Engagement of the Great American Radio Star,
PETER HIGGINS.

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3.30 TO 10.30.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY.
EVELYN LAYE,
With FRANZ SCHULZ and JAY LAURIER in
"WALTZ TIME."
Based on "Die Fledermaus," by Johann Strauss. At 4.10, 6.40 and 9.10. Eve: Mickey, the Mouse. Pictorial, Comedy, Travel Talk, Gazette. NEXT MONDAY:—"THE CONQUERORS."

CAPITOL.
DAILY.....2.20 to 11 o'c.....CONTINUOUS.
FREDRIC MARCH and CARY GRANT in
"THE EAGLE AND THE HAWK,"
With CAROLE LOMBARD and JACK OAKIE.
Paramount's Mighty Dramatic Romance that will Thrill the Whole Town.
Showing at 4.10, 6.55 and 9.40.
WENDY BARRIE and ROBERT DONAT in
"CASH."
A Paramount Release.
Showing at 2.30, 5.15 and 8 o'clock.
On the Stage:
THE CAPITOLIANS and CAPITOL GIRLS.

MANSION HOUSE,
SUNDAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1933,
8.15 P.M.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
PATRICK DELANEY
(Violinist).
ARTISTES:
LESLIE JONES (Carl Rosa Fame),
KITTY FAGAN, PATRICIA BLACK, PATRICK KIRWAN, P. J. O'TOOLE, W. J. LEMASS, IRVINE LYNCH, H. J. McCORMICK.
In Vocal Duets: LENA MUNRO and JOAN BURKE, EILEEN and EVA HAYDEN.
C. P. FITZGERALD'S VOCAL QUARTET.
Dr. J. B. MAGENNIS (Elocutionist).
ANNIE FAGAN (Harp), NORA RICHARDSON (Violin), WILLIAM REIDY (Cello), and PATRICK DELANEY, PERRY STRING QUARTET.
Dublin Amateur Orchestra.
Seumas Clandillon, J. O'Dowda-Wade, Paddy Henry.
Accompanists:
LUCY DONNELLY, LUCY LENNANE, DOROTHY STOKES, MOLLIE PHILLIPS, JOSEPH S. O'BRIEN, W. J. RATHBORNE.
Stage Manager: DESMOND FITZGERALD.
TICKETS at 3/- (Reserved), 2/- and 1/-, at Principal Hotels, Restaurants, Cinemas and Music Stores.
N.B.—Heavy Booking to date.

SAVOY.
WEEK DAYS, CONTINUOUS, 2 to 11.
SUNDAYS 3 p.m. and 8.30. Book for the 8.30 Performance. Doors Open 2.30 and 8 p.m.
"KING KONG,"
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD. MOST AMAZING PICTURE EVER MADE!
SHOWING at 2.0, 4.25, 6.55, 9.30.
Philip Dore, M.A., F.R.C.O.,
AT THE SAVOY ORGAN.
THE SAVOY RESTAURANT.
MUSIC. OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Military Tribunal—Collins Barracks, 10.30 a.m.
High Courts and Circuit Courts — Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Circuit Criminal Court — Green street, 11 a.m.
Ardilaun Lecture by Mr. E. L. Woodward—Alexandra College, 4 p.m.
Corn Exchange Buildings Co. Meeting—1 p.m.
Catholic Truth Society—Paper by Father John Ryan, S.J., Mansion House, 8 p.m. Address by Mr. Gavan Duffy, K.C., Mansion House, 8 p.m.
Dublin Literary Society—Lincoln Chambers, 8 p.m.

SPORT.

Amateur Boxing — R.U.C. Tournament, Ulster Hall, Belfast, 7.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"Ten Minute Alibi."
Olympia Theatre—Variety.
Abbey Theatre—"Paul Twyning."
Gate Theatre—"The Importance of Being Earnest."
Metropole Cinema—"The Kid from Spain."
Corinthian Cinema—"The Vampire Bat" and "The Dude Bandit."
Grand Central Cinema—"Strange Justice."
Carlton Cinema—"The Man from Toronto."
Theatre Royal—Variety
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"Waltz Time."
Capitol Cinema — "The Eagle and the Hawk." "Cash" and Variety.
Grafton Cinema—"The Good Companions."
Savoy Cinema—"King Kong."

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

One of three bills amending the Constitution, which were passed in the Dail yesterday, terminates the right of appeal from Courts in the Free State to the Privy Council.—(Page 7.)

Members of the Irish Seamen and Port Workers' Union, employed by the British and Irish Steampacket Company on four vessels berthed at the North Wall, struck work yesterday. It is feared that there will be an extension of the dispute to-day.—(Page 7.)

In the third of his Lady Ardilaun lectures, at Alexandra College, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. E. L. Woodward discussed Louis Napoleon and the Second Empire.—(Page 4.)

The nine Waterford prisoners recently released by the Military Tribunal were given an enthusiastic welcome in Waterford City last night. At a public meeting addresses were delivered by General Mulcahy, T.D.; Mr. J. Dillon, T.D.; Mrs. Redmond, T.D., and a number of others.—(Page 13.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the first of a series of uncensored broadcast talks Mr. Baldwin last night spoke of the great improvement that had taken place in British trade since the National Government came into office.—(Page 7.)

The Motor Show at Olympia was opened by Prince George yesterday.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD.

The position of the disarmament negotiations at Geneva has again become very confused.—(Page 8.)

Chancellor Dollfuss and Prince Starhemberg have joined forces to make a united front in Austria against the Nazis. It is stated that a match between the Archduke Otto and the young Italian Princess is out of the question.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Proudstown Park yesterday Millennium won the Hayes Plate, Reviewer the Meath Plate, Lady Clodagh the Navan Plate, Lyttleton the Ardmulchan Plate, High Water Mark the Bellinter Plate, and Rathfriland walked over for the Trim Plate.—(Page 10.)

At Newmarket yesterday Medieval Knight won the Middle Park Stakes.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets were strong, and prices registered an almost all-round advance.—(Page 12.)

Gold rose to 133s. 5d. per oz., and £440,000 in the market was bought on continental account. Loan rates were stiffer.—(Page 12.)

Dublin was a firmer market. Courtaulds and Dunlops were strong.—(Page 12.)

The Danubian States.

A significant result of the revival of the German menace in Europe has been the marked improvement of relations between France and Italy. For several years after Signor Mussolini's rise to power there was a feeling of marked strain between the two countries. France felt that Italy had designs not only on portions of Haute Savoie in Europe, but also on some of her African colonies. Herr Hitler has changed all that. During recent months the French Government has made every effort to reconcile its differences with the Italians, and matters have gone so far that the two Governments have reached an agreement on a joint policy to be pursued in the valley of the Danube. Hitherto the French and the Italians have disagreed fundamentally in this respect. France, ever since the days of Clemenceau, has been the patron of the Little *Entente;* Italy never liked the Little *Entente,* for manifest reasons. She has far-reaching ambitions in the Balkans, where Yugoslavia lies athwart her path, and the alliance of the South Slavs with their kinsfolk in Czechoslovakia, as well as with the Rumanians, is a serious obstacle to Fascist advancement. It seems now that Italy has scored a diplomatic triumph which will involve a radical change in French policy.

France has agreed to join Italy in her resolve to deal separately with the Danube States. The agreement contemplates a series of bi-lateral treaties between the French and Italians, on the one hand, and the Danube States on the other. Danubian corn and other produce will receive a strong preference. Provision will be made for the encouragement of Austrian industry, and every Danube State will be expected to reserve a portion of its internal market for the wares of those outside countries which grant it the proposed preferences. France has agreed to this plan, which has been explained in an Italian memorandum, solely in order to obtain Signor Mussolini's support against the Germans; and it is noteworthy that the Duce has begun to display an altogether unwonted enthusiasm for the Locarno Pact. Naturally enough, the parties of the French Right are not at all pleased at the new turn of events. They object strongly to the abandonment of French leadership in Central Europe, which they regard, not unwisely, as a bulwark not only against German aggression towards the East, but also against possible designs of Italian Fascism in the Balkans. The Quai d'Orsay, however, takes the view that Italy's friendship is worth substantial sacrifices.

In all this arrangement between Italy and France one important factor has been forgotten. The Little *Entente* has been ignored. The day has gone when the big Powers of Europe used to be able to order the lives of their smaller fellows, and the Little *Entente* has very decided ideas of its own concerning the future. A few weeks ago at Sinaia representatives of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania agreed to strengthen the alliance between them; and at present M. Titulescu, Rumania's gifted Foreign Minister, is in Sofia, where he is trying to secure the adherence of Bulgaria to the Little *Entente.* Furthermore, Poland must be taken into account. She has a natural sympathy with the Slav States of Central and South-Eastern Europe, and would welcome very warmly a Danubian Federation in which they would have a predominating influence. Czechoslovaks, Rumanians and Yugoslavs are unanimous in their resolve to hold what they have, and to refuse in any way to countenance interference with the *status quo.* For that reason, they suspect Italy of ulterior motives, and refuse to be impressed by her memorandum. They consider that they have been left in the lurch by the French, but realise that, if they stand firmly together, no hurt can come to them. If the Bulgars join them, they will be in a very strong position; but, even without new allies, they will not tolerate dictation from Paris or from Rome.

Science and the Table.

Science, if she is the most exacting of dictators, is also the most fickle. She lays down the law remorselessly to govern our hearts, our minds, and even our appetites, and we hasten, trembling, to obey her. She warns us that we must drink curdled milk or die, and, although we loathe it, we drink curdled milk. Three weeks later we learn that an error has crept into the calculations. Without a word of apology, the men of science announce their passionate conviction that the only possible diet on which we can hope to sustain life is raw fish. As they plod along far behind the hunt, what wonder is it that the unhappy followers of these great men find their path continually cumbered by the broken remains of the last great discovery but two? In a recent speech to the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, Professor E. C. Dodds performed no small service to the slaves of science when he cleared away some of these *disjecta membra.* At least, he has relieved us of the moral obligation to eat and drink any number of things which most of us dislike. His first revelation, for instance, was to tell us the truth about dry toast. In the past we have suffered much from this most tedious of foods, but we have persevered with it because science, in one of her lighter moods, once assured us that it keeps down our weight. This morning we may cut ourselves a slice of bread and put butter and marmalade upon it with a merry heart and a generous hand; for Professor Dodds tells us that toast will make us fat. Even more stimulating is the news about oysters. Those of us who have waved the waiter aside at banquets, and have sat out the course fortified only by the belief that the unfortunates who accepted their half-dozen were about to qualify for the position of the fat man at a show, need be martyrs no longer. A slice of bread is richer in the calories that produce weight than a dozen of the fattest oysters at a Colchester feast. On the other hand, we may experience some little difficulty with the scheme of exercise drawn up by the Professor to preserve the slim silhouette. A brisk walk, we have been assured in the past, will counteract the effects of a good lunch. The Professor agrees, but with the reservation that the walk must not be shorter than sixty miles. To run up and down the Sugarloaf six times without a pause, or to lie in a cold bath for fifty hours, would be equally beneficial.

Progress in Canada.

This week the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has considered a programme of economic recovery. Recent history in another part of the American continent has shown that the magic words "recovery" and "prosperity" may be used rather to hypnotise the public into a belief in its good fortune than to describe an actual state of affairs. Happily, Canada has more solid reason to hope that she has seen the worst of the depression. The Ottawa agreements opened up for the Dominion prospects of increased trade of which she has not been slow to take advantage. For thirty years, according to Mr. Bennett, Canada suffered for the preferences which she allowed to British goods. To-day she enjoys more than a "square deal," and some Canadians have incurred the Prime Minister's criticism by their opinion that she has received almost too many concessions. By degrees the new trade channels have been explored. British firms have opened factories in Canada, and Canadian firms have returned the compliment—an interchange which may stimulate industry in both countries. The High Commissioner in London, recently returned from a tour of the Dominion, warns the over-sanguine against extravagant hopes for the immediate future. Cold facts and figures will be the most trustworthy witnesses to recovery; but already there is substantial comfort in the steady decrease in the number of Canadian unemployed. Every month sees 50,000 men absorbed into industry or engaged upon the great works of building and road-making which have been taken up again after their abandonment in the worst days of depression. Canada's relations with the United States in matters of commerce also have become more intimate, and the prospect of a trade agreement is brought nearer by the recent conference at Quebec. Her vital interests, however, are bound up with the other partners at Ottawa, and the moral is pointed by the High Commissioner's references to a new warmth in Canada's attitude towards the imperial bond.

Mrs. McCann's Marvel.

Yesterday in the Dublin District Court a street-singer, summoned for obstruction, was discharged on the evidence of his wife and children. Their silent plea of dire poverty, endured with self-respect and courage, must have been effective in any court. The mother was neatly dressed and her five children were clean and healthy—on an income of 7s. 6d. a week, from which 3s. is subtracted for rent. Mrs. Clarke, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, told the Court that the family's single room was spotlessly clean—"a wonderfully pleasant place." Formerly their allowance as poor relief was 17s. 6d., but it had been reduced to 7s. 6d.; and the weekly miracle which sustains five healthy children results from "the efforts of the parents and the goodness of their neighbours." The Magistrate, Mr. Little, expressed a hope (which we endorse) that the Guardians would restore the family income to 17s. 6d. a week, and said that the mother's achievement "was a marvel which could be witnessed only in a Christian country." Perhaps, he is right, although, in another Court yesterday, a Judge complained that Christian Dublin was "infested" with gangs of juvenile house-breakers. We are very certain, at any rate, that Mrs. McCann's marvel could not happen in a really civilised country—because no really civilised country would allow a brave family of seven to exist on 7s. 6d. a week, and, out of that pittance, to pay 3s. for a single room. All civilised countries may not be Christian, but in all of them the State makes some sort of provision that no decent citizen shall starve. In Christian Dublin to-day thousands of decent citizens are unemployed, many are starving, taxation is unduly high and the resources of charity are nearing exhaustion, because the Free State Government has chosen to break pledges of honour and to force a quarrel upon England. It is such a marvel of folly and unfaith as the world can witness only in Christian Ireland.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

TWO MEN ARRESTED IN THE NORTH.

Exclusion orders, signed by Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs in Northern Ireland, were served by the police on James Connolly, Falls road; Arthur Thornbury, Clondara street, and Patrick F. Gammell, a member of the Irish Unemployed Workers' Movement, on Wednesday.

Gammell left by 'bus for the Free State on Wednesday evening and the other men left yesterday.

The order in the case of Thornbury and Connolly prohibits them residing in the Six Counties, with the exception of the urban district of Limavady, and the reason set out is that they are "suspected of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland."

U.S. TROPHY FOR ITALIAN "RECORD" BREAKER.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.

The Thompson Trophy, emblematic of world supremacy in speed-flying, was presented to-day to the Italian Ambassador by the National Aeronautical Association for transmission to Lieutenant Agello.

This is in recognition of the "record" speed of 423.822 m.p.h., which he set up in April last year at Desenzano.

There were 6,073 births registered last week in the 118 great towns of England and Wales, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.4 per thousand living. The deaths, 3,783 (the same number as the previous week), were equal to an annual rate of 9.6 per thousand.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Eugen Millington-Drake, Counseller at H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires, to be the Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Montevideo.

The Queen, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Connaught have sent a number of gifts for the Christmas market which the Servers of the Blind League are arranging to hold in the Caxton Hall early next month.

Last night the Duke of Gloucester attended the dinner in aid of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, which was held in the London Mansion House. To-night His Royal Highness will attend the Amber Ball in the Whitehall Rooms in the Park Hotel at Cardiff.

Yesterday Prince George opened the twenty-seventh annual Motor Show at Olympia, where many new models were exhibited for the first time. Don Alfonso arrived at the show early and joined Prince George in a long tour round the stands.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar is lending her residence, 11 Hill street, S.W., for the annual Mayfair Union Sale of Work, which Lady Patricia Ramsay will open on Wednesday, October 25th.

A shooting party is being entertained this week by the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweedale at Wister House, East Lothian. The Countess of Rosebery returned to London from Newmarket yesterday, and left again last night for Dalmeny House, Edinburgh.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry are lending Londonderry House, Park lane, for the "Æolus" concert which Miss Olga Lynn is arranging for Friday, November 24th.

Sir George Washington Browne, who designed and carried out the Memorial to King Edward at Holyrood, is retiring from the Presidency of the Royal Scottish Academy, which he has filled since January, 1924. He has reached his eightieth year, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of British Architects.

The engagement is announced between Thomas E. Pierse, M.D., of Mount George, Wexford, second son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Pierse, Wexford, and Blanche Rowe, of 12 Carisbrooke Court, Weymouth street, London, W.1, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rowe, Crageen, Co. Wexford.

Dr. Murray Hayden has returned to 25 Lower Fitzwilliam street.

Dr. Chas. E. Boyce has left 20 Herbert street for one week.

Mr. Prescott has returned to "Hermitage," Merrion Gates.

In their Model Gown Salon, Switzers are showing a large collection of Models at prices ranging from 9½ guineas. These Gowns are designed exclusively for Switzers and are not copied.
Holmes', George's street—Girls' Coats to fit all ages. Booklet post free.
Holmes' — Chilprufe Underwear, Men's, Women's, Children's. Ladies' and Girls' Outerwear. Booklet free.
Messrs. Geo. Prescott and Son are now in practice at their new premises, 13 Merrion Row, Dublin.
Miss Raynet has returned to 16 Nassau st. with a selection of latest models. Corsets, Corseletts, Ladies' Outsize Frocks, Knitwear, etc.
The exclusive clientèle of Maison Richards reflects the perfection of correct operation. Ladies' Hair Specialists, 17 Dawson street. Ph. 43290.
Pure Silk and Cashmere Lace Stitched Vests, low back, 9s. 6d.; also Knickers to match, 8s. 11d. New shades in Kayser Stockings from 6s. 11d.—Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Arrivals—Sir John Moore, Lady Moore, Dr. J. J. McNelis, Dr. P. C. Cosgrove, William McCarthy, L. C. Renzy, C. E. Goodcliffe, Dr. D. J. and Mrs. Keane, Lieutenant-Colonel Pim, Mrs. A. M. Farrell, Miss P. Knaggs, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. McGuinness, Miss Dempsey, Mr. Thomas Dolan.
Departures—Dr. Barry, Dr. J. McHugh, F. N. Nicholson, H. P. McEntaggart, Mr. John P. Cox, Sir Thomas Molony, Miss E. M. Wilson, Miss Daisy Nowlan, Miss Nellie Power, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smyth, Miss Cecilia Howe.

Davis and Co.—Fresh delivery of Fur-trimmed Coats, All Wool Materials and Selected Skins. Prices from 79/6 to 19 Guineas. Inspection invited.—45/6 Grafton street.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—An anti-cyclone off our south-west coasts is spreading north-east, while pressure is low to the west of Iceland. Except in the north-west the weather will be mainly fair.

North-West and South-West Ireland.—Moderate south-west wind, freshening: cloudy; some rain; mild.

North-East and South-East Ireland.—Light or moderate south-west wind, freshening, fair at first, perhaps rain later; mild, after local ground frost early.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Light or moderate west to south-west wind, freshening, mainly fair at first, perhaps rain later; sea slight or moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall. Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Oct.	Bar	Thermometer. Temp. 9 p.m.	Max	Min	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain m.m.	Sun hour
6	30.916	57.0	62	47	40	E.S.E.	0.9	2.9
7	29.814	55.5	59	55	54	N.W.	13.0	.0
8	29.623	57.0	63	51	50	W.S.W.	0.8	7.0
9	29.382	52.3	65	52	48	S.S.W.	3.2	0.3
10	29.322	51.8	57	50	45	W.S.W.	–	0.0
11	29.818	49.0	57	47	44	W.S.W.	0.3	5.8
12	30.102	51.3	59	45	40	W.	–	7.4

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	6.47	6.49
Sets	5.35	5.33
Lighting-up Time	6.35	6.33

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Morning	6.32	7.36
Evening	7. 0	8. 0

AT OTHER PORTS.

	Morning.	Evening.
Belfast	5.51	6. 6
Limerick	1.35	2. 4
Waterford	12.49	1.39
Queenstown	—	12.38
Londonderry	3.45	3.58
Galway	12. 5	12.34

CO. CLARE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

NOMINEES WHO WILL NOT STAND.

Mr. Thomas Nagle, Chairman of the Kilrush Urban Council, who was selected at a convention of the United Ireland Party to contest the Clare County Council elections, has announced that he will not be a candidate.

Mr. E. J. Carroll, Co.C., who was also selected by the party, states that if he decides to go forward he will do so as an independent candidate.

Mr. Michael Sexton, of Craggaknock, Miltown-Malbay, another selected candidate, states that he gave nobody authority to use his name in the manner it was used at the United Ireland Party convention. He never had the slightest intention to contest local elections as the nominee of the United Ireland Party.

BEQUEST TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Conolly Norman, of Palmerston road, Dublin, the sum of £100 is bequeathed to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to provide for a gold medal, to be competed for annually in the medical school, and to be awarded to the student who shows most proficiency in the clinical study of mental diseases, as a memorial of her late husband, Dr. Conolly Norman, the distinguished alienist. The family are willing to present a plaque, bearing Dr. Norman's head in bas-relief, to assist in making a die for the medal.

THEN AND NOW.

TRIP TO AUSTRALIA 96 YEARS AGO.

FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS.

A correspondent writes:—In view of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's flight to Australia under eight days, the following extracts from correspondence in my possession of a journey to Australia in 1837 may be of interest:—

Ship Canton, Gravesend,
13 Dec., 1837.

We sailed from London on the 12th and are now lying here for a day or two.

The Canton,
Lying on the Downs
opposite Deal,
23 Dec., 1837.

We are making very slow progress, having been since the 12th coming here.

We just lay at Gravesend 2 days and then got as far as the Goodwins, where we remained a day, then proceeded and lay off Margate for 3 days. We arrived here on Monday and are still waiting for a favourable wind.

The captain considers it useless to be beating about the Channel without being able to get out.

We have had very strong weather one night in particular. We were in most imminent danger, the wind being so dreadfully high that we tore the anchor up and drifted about a mile before anyone perceived it and were within a few hundred yards of striking a dangerous rock.

The Canton,
On the Downs opposite Deal,
8 Jan., '38.

The third time is the charm, it is generally said, and I hope it may be true with us, as we have twice attempted to get off and twice we have signally failed and been obliged to put back.

We each time succeeded in getting past Dover, but each time the change of tide forced us back, their being little or no wind, so here we are still, and may be for a month, although we have already spent a fortnight in this detestable place.

Adelaide, South Australia.

On the 5th of January we weighed anchor, left the Downs, had a good run out of the Channel, cleared the Bay of Biscay, and reached St. Iago, one of the Cape Verde islands, on the 22nd of that month. We remained 2 days and took on water and fruit, etc.

We had beautiful weather till we reached the Equator, and in those latitudes we had some dreadful heavy rains and lightening; but at Rio Janeiro we enjoyed delightful weather till we reached the Cape (Horn), where again we were assailed by heavy rain and forked lightening, so frequent at the Cape and considered so dangerous by mariners.

We did not stop here, but at Tristan de Cundha, a small island about three degrees south, for a day to take on sheep, potatoes and water. It is almost uninhabited. It produces no fruit whatever. As we unfurled our sails to leave we were again assailed by a furious gale which blew so fiercely that it was with the utmost difficulty we were able to keep our frail bark from dashing against the rocks which for most part surround the land. However, by the merciful interposition of Providence the wind veered a little and blew rather off the land, and thereby enabled us to steer away in perfect safety, the vessel not having suffered.

We had pleasant, though very cold, weather till we reached the 125 degree of longitude

As we passed the islands of St. Paul's and Amsterdam we suffered heavy seas, having then lost our flying gib and our "fore top gallant mast."

We passed Kangaroo Island on 30th April; ran up the Gulf of St. Vincent, and anchored in Holdfast Bay at Glenelg on the 1st of May, ending our interesting voyage."

Kingsford-Smith could have made twenty journeys in the same time!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MALAHIDE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The article by your Special Correspondent on the subject of the Malahide water supply, published in your issue of the 10th October, was unduly optimistic in its tone. It leads consumers to imagine that prodigality in the use of water is now justified, whereas strict economy and prevention of waste are still essential to conserve the present very limited supply. A full understanding of the situation may help to effect this.

The original supply to Malahide was from springs situated at Killeek, a reservoir being built to impound surplus water during the winter months, which would be a reserve should the springs fail in dry seasons. The addition of Swords and Portmarnock areas to the system, coupled with the rapid increase of population, has raised the demand for water to such an extent that the system has become completely overloaded in recent years. The inevitable result has followed, and, after repeated scares during the last eighteen months, the system finally and completely failed at the beginning of September, both springs and reservoir being dried up. This happened notwithstanding the fact that the reserve had been augmented by water pumped in from the Ward River.

A spring was found at Gaybrook, Malahide, and a temporary pumping plant was erected by the local authority. A very limited supply has been available since, not sufficient for the minimum domestic purposes in houses situated in the higher parts of the town, and barely so for those on the lower levels. The water in the well at Gaybrook and in the surrounding sand quarry has fallen about three feet since pumping operations commenced, and, as this is about half the depth of the well, it is reasonable to assume that half the supply from this source has been exhausted. Even should a plentiful rain-fall take place immediately, it will probably be some time before the springs react. It will be seen that the position here is still serious.

The newly constructed filter beds at Malahide are not in use at present—presumably because the pumping plant at Gaybrook is not sufficiently powerful to raise the water to them. The erection of a permanent pumping station at Gaybrook is likely to be a valuable addition to the sources of supply. It does not, however, provide a reserve, and the question of the quantity of water needed for this purpose requires to be thoroughly investigated, making allowance not only for the number of consumers at the present time, but also for development in the future.

It is idle to think that Malahide residents will be satisfied with half-measures. The development of the whole area depends upon a satisf

WHITTLING DOWN THE CONSTITUTION.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REMOVED.

AN INDEPENDENT DEPUTY DISSENTS.

THE three bills which were introduced by Mr. de Valera in the Dail last week amending the Constitution passed their final stages at yesterday's sitting of the House.

One of the measures terminates the right of appeal from Courts in the Free State to the Privy Council.

Mr. Thrift, one of the representatives of Dublin University, objected to this Bill, because, he said, it showed that the House did not know what a bargain meant. Everyone knew that the acquiescence in the Treaty of a very considerable number of people was obtained because of certain concessions, of which the right of appeal to the Privy Council was considered to be an important one.

He disagreed with the bill, because it removed from a bargain a definite part of it which secured the consent of other parties to the bargain.

Mr. de Valera, in the course of his reply, said that he knew nothing of such a bargain. The Government believed that the people had the right to be completely free, and they proposed to proceed along those lines, and, if there were bargains that stood in the way of their sovereignty, those bargains would have to go.

THE THREE MEASURES.

The report and final stages of the Constitution (Amendment No. 20) Bill, 1933, were agreed to.

The bill transfers from the representative of the Crown to the Executive Council the function of recommending the appropriation of money.

Mr. MacDERMOT (U.I., Roscommon) asked if this bill completed the President's programme of making alterations in the Constitution in the direction of removing what he considered indignities.

The PRESIDENT—I cannot guarantee that.

Mr. MacDERMOT—I would like to know whether the President has further measures in mind.

The PRESIDENT—I can hardly answer that.

Mr. O'NEILL (U.I., Cork, W.)—Is the King dead finally and irrevocably? (Laughter.)

THE KING'S ASSENT.

The report and final stages of the Constitution (Amendment No. 21) Bill, 1933, were also passed.

The bill amends the Constitution by deleting the provisions as to the withholding by the representative of the Crown of the King's assent to bills, and the reservation of bills for the signification of the King's pleasure.

On the final stage of the Constitution (Amendment No. 22) Bill, 1933, a bill to amend Article 66 of the Constitution, to terminate the right of appeal to the Privy Council,

Mr. ESMONDE (U.I., Wexford) said he assumed that this bill dealt only with the Constitution, and that any retrospective legislation would be introduced separately.

Mr. DE VALERA said that if any appeal were taken before the bill passed they would take whatever steps would be necessary to nullify and reverse the appeal if the decision of the Privy Council nullified a decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ESMONDE said that it had been the practice in the House during the past ten years that, when the Privy Council endeavoured to give advice, that the Dail should take action by legislation, affirming or declaring the law as being in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. There had been a case recently in which the Privy Council had given permission to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court, and unless legislation was introduced immediately it was quite possible that the Privy Council might decide the matter and give advice before the Dail had time to take legislative action, particularly in view of the President's announcement that the House was going to adjourn for a month.

"IRRESPONSIBLE."

He had noticed that the Privy Council, with regard to this country, had adopted a very mischievous attitude during the last ten years. He would not be surprised if they took action forestalling any action by that assembly. He would like the President to introduce legislation immediately in order that they should not have to introduce retrospective legislation. The Privy Council in the past had acted as regards this country in a very irresponsible manner. It had been aided and abetted by a few politicians, both in the Oireachtas and in the House of Commons. The effective powers of the Privy Council to interfere in this matter had long ago ceased, and to a certain extent the bill was an attempt on the part of the present Government to take credit for the work done by the late Kevin O'Higgins. There was only one member of the Labour Party, Mr. Norton, who had supported these appeals to the Privy Council, so that this bill must be a bitter pill to him. Otherwise there had been unanimity in upholding the Supreme Court in this country.

Mr. J. I. McGUIRE (U.I., Dublin, S.) asked the President whether there was any intention of increasing the number who at present constitute the Supreme Court. It was unsatisfactory and undesirable to have the laws of this country laid down by two out of three members of the Court.

WIGG-COCHRANE CASE.

Mr. W. NORTON (Labour, Kildare) said that Mr. Esmonde had been inaccurate when he said that he supported the Privy Council. No volume could be produced in proof of that. Instead, he had always fought for the abolition of trappings and trimmings of the Treaty. He would like to see many more constitutional amendments introduced, in order to ensure, to have many objectionable features of the Treaty removed, so that the Treaty would be used as the stepping stone to something bigger and better to which they were entitled.

He presumed that Deputy Esmonde was referring to the Wigg-Cochrane case which went before the Privy Council. But there never would have been the need for these two civil servants taking action in the courts if the Cumann na nGaedheal Government were prepared to play the game and honour their bonds. That Government was then perfectly prepared to honour that Treaty in so far as it meant sending huge sums to Britain, but they were not prepared to honour it in regard to under-paid State servants.

These two civil servants prosecuted an appeal without any authority whatever, or endorsement by the union with which he (Mr. Norton) was associated. He supported this present bill, and would have supported it had it been introduced immediately after the signing of the Treaty.

Mr. ESMONDE replied that Mr. Norton's speech was proof that he repudiated the authority of the Supreme Court.

MR. THRIFT'S DISSENT.

Mr. MacDERMOT (U.I., Roscommon) said that he could not imagine anything less intelligent or patriotic than to keep the Treaty in existence for the purpose of chipping bits off it when the Government wanted to create popular excitement in its favour.

Mr. THRIFT (Independent, Dublin University) said that, lest his attitude might be misunderstood, he would say that it was not the case that the steps which had been taken on various occasions to alter things laid down in the Constitution had not been objected to. On every occasion when this particular part of the Constitution was attacked protests were made by the Independent Party and almost all its members. He could not imagine himself as a party to any appeal to the Privy Council, but the fact remained—and it was a simple fact—that that was part of the bargain. He did not refer to the bargain made with the British people; he did refer to the bargain made with their own nationals. The support of those nationals was obtained for the Treaty very largely because certain concessions were made by those who were going against the British Government at the time.

The appeal to the Privy Council was one of the concessions. It was unpleasant to those who agreed to it, but when concessions were made in a bond it was not an honest way of dealing with that bond to immediately set oneself out to remove from the bargain—because they had the power—anything that they did not like in that bargain.

THE CONCESSIONS.

Everyone in the House knew that the acquiescence in the Treaty of a very considerable number of people in the country was obtained because certain concessions, of which the right of appeal to the Privy Council was considered by some to be an important one, were included. That acquiescence had been honourably adhered to by those nationals ever since. They had done their best, whatever it may have been worth, to make the Treaty position a workable one.

"Ever since that," continued Mr. Thrift, "attempts have been made to whittle away the concessions which were made in order to secure their acquiescence or, at any rate, without which that acquiescence would not have been obtained. You probably know that lack of that acquiescence might have led to no settlement being reached in 1921. I cannot say whether it would or not, but it is probable.

THE KEEPING OF BARGAINS

I am not to be taken as agreeing with this measure. I think I speak in that connection on behalf of the Independents. I do not want to stand here in any false colours. I oppose this bill, because it shows that we do not know what a bargain means. Of course a great majority of the House is in favour of passing it. Every step you take in that direction—I say this merely as a warning—puts further from you what I believe is your ideal—a united Ireland by consent of the members of all Ireland. Whittle away this concession, and every other concession, until you get the Treaty to the form in which you want it, and what chance have you of making any bargain with those who disagree with you in the future. I do not agree with this bill, not because I myself care anything for this particular proviso, but because it is removing from a bargain a definite part of it, which secured the consent of the other parties to that bargain.

MR. DE VALERA'S VIEW.

NO BARGAINS MUST STAND IN THE WAY.

Mr. DE VALERA, in reply, said that the Government was not unmindful of the considerations mentioned by Mr. Esmonde. His previous expression of intention should be sufficient, and, should it not prove so, it might be necessary to summon the Dail at an earlier date than intended.

The Government was considering the increase of numbers of the Supreme Court, but he did not think he was in a position to say what line of action would be taken. The Courts of Justice Act would be before the Dail in a short time.

With reference to the remarks of Mr. Thrift, Mr. DE VALERA said that he himself had never seen the bargain referred to by Mr. Thrift. He wished the members on the Opposition benches would speak to it, because they might know more about it than he, if one did exist.

Mr. THRIFT—I am sure the President knows about it. It took place in London.

The PRESIDENT replied that he could honestly tell the deputy that he had never heard of the bargain. He had heard of guarantees about the Second House, or something of that sort, but he had heard of no bargain that touched the Privy Council. They had gone to the people on a definite programme, and their actions were now taken in consonance with the mandate got from the people. This bill was introduced in accordance with that mandate.

BARGAINS MUST GO.

The action now being taken was contemplated by the Government's predecessors; they took action by legislation, which did, in fact, make the Supreme Court here sovereign, and consequently he did not think it was right to suggest that his party was a party to breaking any bargains.

"We believe," he concluded, "that our people have the right to be completely free, and that no outside body has any right to dictate to us as regards our internal policy, and we propose to proceed along these lines, and if there are any bargains which stand in the way of our sovereignty then these bargains will have to go."

The final stages of the bill were passed Messrs. Thrift and Good had their dissent recorded.

COLLECTION OF RATES.

MINISTER'S "GRAVE CONCERN."

STRONG CIRCULAR TO LOCAL COUNCILS.

THE following is the text of a circular issued by Mr. E. P. McCarron, Secretary to the Free State Department of Local Government, to all the local councils concerning the collection of rates. It is dated 9th October:—

"I am directed by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to express his grave concern at the lamentable state of the rate collection apparent from returns showing the position at the close of the half-year ended 30th ultimo. At this period, granted efficient collection, the proportion of the entire year's collection lodged should have amounted to one-half, but in no county has one-third been reached, and the general position is that less than one-eighth of the rates have been collected. This position is discreditable alike to county councils, their collectors, and the ratepayers themselves. Economic conditions were difficult last year, when the proportion collected at this stage amounted to one-fifth. In the preceding year the proportion was one-fourth, while the year before showed a collection of over one-third. The retrogression disclosed cannot but reflect on all parties concerned.

"County councils are not merely spending bodies; the main source of their income is from rates, and their most important duty is to see that the rates necessarily levied are promptly collected. The published reports of the proceedings at meetings of many county councils show that many councillors appear from their public utterances more disposed to excuse ratepayers in default than to stress their obligations to meet their civic debts. Utterances of this character are quite inconsistent with the functions for which councillors are elected; they discourage ratepayers and rate collectors. The Minister wishes to emphasise that it is the duty of each and every county councillor, both by personal example in prompt payment and by direct encouragement to ratepayers, to assist in the early collection of rates.

"The position of county secretaries in this matter is that they are the responsible executive officers of the various councils, and as such are responsible to see that the rates are properly collected, and that the rate collectors properly perform their duties. In this portion of their duties neither county secretaries nor rate collectors can be lawfully interfered with by councils. Should councils or councillors purport to instruct their officers to refrain from taking all due steps to secure prompt payment of rates, county secretaries are obliged under Section 61 of the Local Government Act, 1925, to warn the meeting that the councillors in question may be held responsible at audit for any subsequent loss.

"Each county council should thoroughly examine the rating position, and take all steps necessary to bring about an improvement. On the one hand, they should issue public notices to ratepayers, calling for the immediate payment of rates, and pointing out the serious consequences that would be entailed by curtailment of civic services should this become necessary by lack of financial accommodation. On the other hand, they should examine scrupulously the manner in which their officers are attending to the collection. The collectors should be required to show when all demand notes were issued, how long after they received their warrants, and what subsequent steps they have taken to collect the rates. Delay in the issue of demand notes should be dealt with by disciplinary action. The rate inspectors should be called upon to exercise the utmost energy in their supervision, and to bring to light forthwith any cases of slackness on the part of collectors. The inspectors should report at frequent intervals as to the manner in which the collectors are proceeding, and showing what supervision they themselves are exercising. Particulars of the number of inquiries made by the rate inspectors from ratepayers appearing in arrears should be given, and whether as the result of such inquiries the inspectors are satisfied or not with the work of the collectors."

FROM "THE TIMES."

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

A LOCAL DUTY.

In a leading article *The Times* observes to-day:—The Government's plan of provision for the able-bodied unemployed, who are not receiving insurance benefit, must rest on decisions of large social significance. The plan must define a relation between the unemployed workman without adequate means of subsistence and the community, and it will re-determine the functions of local authorities and of the Central Government in respect of assistance from public funds. The insurance scheme will continue in principle as it is now, but with certain alterations to ensure its solvency. The Government's more difficult task is to make just provision for those who have exhausted, or have never had, insurance rights.

Although the Government have accepted responsibility, both administrative and financial, for assisting all the able-bodied unemployed who need assistance, the extent of this responsibility has not been made known, adds *The Times*. Sir Hilton Young followed his announcement of the Government's intention by the comment that it would be grave misgovernment to propose one pound of national expenditure more than was necessary to relieve excessive local burdens. This in an indication that the Government do not intend to take over charges which local authorities are at least as well able as the Treasury to bear, and that, therefore, the entire financial responsibility will not be undertaken by the Government.

The abnormal circumstances of the depressed areas should not be allowed to determine the plan of relief for the whole country. It is inevitable that the Exchequer should bear a large part of the cost, and it follows that a power of direction in the national interest must reside in the central authority. General oversight and direction by a State department is not, however, inconsistent with, but should be complementary to, a local administration. In fact, a co-operation of this sort between the central authority and the local authorities offers the highest assurance of equitable administration, because it would be flexible and not rigid, and also because unemployment relief does not stand isolated as a means of lightening the poverty of the unemployed.

THE SENATE.

The Senate sat yesterday, Mr. M. F. O'Hanlon, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

The Road Transport (No. 2) Bill, 1933, passed through all stages without discussion.

The Chairman, referring to the order of business, said that they had received from the Dail the Unemployment Assistance Bill, 1933; the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1933, and the Rates on Agricultural Land (Relief) Bill, 1933. The Dail had on its Order Paper of that day's sitting the three Constitution Amendment Bills and the Merchant Shipping Bill. It was quite possible that these bills might reach the Senate before the end of the month.

The Senate then adjourned until Wednesday week.

DAIL AGAIN ADJOURNED.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS.

MR. DE VALERA'S WAY WITH BARGAINS.

By Our Special Representative.

THE Dail has scarcely had time to settle down to serious business after its summer vacation, but last night it adjourned again, and will not reassemble until November 15th. Unlike the month of March, the Dail usually comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion, this procedure being followed yesterday.

The first sensation took place when the deputies, having disposed of some half-dozen measures with lightning speed, showed every intention of doing the same by Constitution Amendment Bill No. 2, which abolishes the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Everyone appeared to be in agreement on it, the only criticism coming from Mr. Esmonde, who wanted to extend its scope. The Committee stage was just on the point of passing when Mr. Thrift stood up, a solitary objector.

For his part, he said, he had no predilection for the bill, and he was not afraid to say so. This was one of the concessions which had been made to the British Government when the Treaty was signed, and when such concessions had been made it was not honest to remove them simply because they were not liked. He reminded the House that this proviso had been part of a bond with their own nationals, and one which had secured acquiescence to the Treaty from a large section of Irishmen who might otherwise have had cause for uneasiness. Lack of that acquiescence might have meant no Treaty at all.

Attempts had been made to whittle away these inconvenient concessions, and he opposed them because they were the breach of a bargain. What was more, every action of that kind removed their ideal a little further—it was not a good way of getting an United Ireland by consent of the citizens. "If you do this," he asked, "what chance will you have in the future of making a bargain with those who disagree with you?"

MR. DE VALERA'S REPLY.

Mr. Thrift speaks so seldom that his forceful speech came rather as a surprise. President de Valera, in his reply, denied that there ever had been any bond ("as far as Fianna Fail are concerned"), and disposed of the member for Dublin University by reminding him that he was acting in accordance with the will of the people. "If any bargains stand in the way of the sovereignty of the people," he concluded, "those bargains will have to go." This somewhat remarkable statement of Government policy went without comment.

After this matter had been disposed of (Mr. Thrift, while not challenging a division, refused to be taken as agreeing to the measure), the business of the Dail had been finished. The Speaker, indeed, had got as far as saying, "The House adjourns until ——", when Mr. O'Sullivan reminded him that the motion had to be proposed. That meant another four hours of discussion, and deputies who had been congratulating themselves on a speedy adjournment found their hopes dashed to the ground.

The best thing about motions on the adjournment is that they afford a chance of criticisms on general policy, and their worst feature is that they give such scope for irrelevancies. There was much valuable matter in the debate which followed, but there is no denying that it furnished innumerable red herrings, which were pursued with enthusiasm by both sides. All the skeletons (to change the metaphor) were dragged from their cupboards, and dangled before the reluctant eyes of their owners.

WHAT IS PROVOCATION?

Thus we listened to long discussions on John Brown's cows, the Waterford farmers and the colour of people's shirts, and the debate seldom managed to keep to the point—which was that the Opposition disapproved of the adjournment. The Tralee disturbances were more relevant, several deputies holding that it was unfair to dissolve the House while such disorders existed, especially as the Government seemed reluctant to put a stop to them. Mr. O'Sullivan charged the Government with ferreting out non-existent conspiracies while disregarding the real ones, an attitude which was shared by most of the other speakers. It was he, too, who crystallised the Fianna Fail attitude towards "provocation." "The very existence of political opponents," he said, "is taken to be provocation."

When Mr. MacDermot had defended the wearing of blue shirts, and had said that it would be almost worth while to have a republic in order to teach people the folly of it, the discussion turned to the Mulcahy incident. Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney said that the President had definitely refused to honour his word to Mr. Mulcahy in the matter of setting up a tribunal, and accused him of shielding the man who had supplied him with the false statement. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald had some more to say on the subject, but Mr. de Valera's concluding statement, while admitting the falsity of the charge, gave no indication that the matter would be pursued any further. As regards the Blue Shirts and the I.R.A. men, the only solution he suggested was to get the sane people of the country to knock their heads together.

MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

PRINCE GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

Prince George, who was accompanied by King Alfonso, opened the Motor Show at Olympia yesterday.

In the course of his opening speech, Prince George said that the motor industry had been one of the most notable of all British industries in overcoming the difficulties with which for the last four years the trade of this country and the world had been faced. "It is, I think," said the Prince, "already well recognised that the British motor industry has achieved a wonderful recovery, not only in the market at home, but in a continuously expanding degree in those overseas, so that its production in the last twelve months has increased by as much as 27 per cent. as regards the home trade and by the wonderful figure of 68 per cent. in its export trade."

The motor trade, he added, had done its share in the reduction of unemployment, which, although still great, was now a diminishing quantity. In the short time he had had in examining the exhibits, he had realised that the motor industry was well organised to attack its peculiar problems. In declaring the exhibition open he congratulated the industry on the effort it demonstrated, and said that he felt sure that it would be even better supported by the public than in previous years.

It was stated at Olympia last night that the attendance at the Motor Show an hour before closing time was 30 per cent. above that for the corresponding day last year, constituting a "record" for any opening day.

A lengthy report of the Show appears on another page.

A bullet hit a tradesman's van as it was being driven on the road between Farnborough and Fleet, Hampshire, last night. The windscreen was shattered, and the driver, Mr. W. Pusey, of Union street, North Farnborough, was slightly hurt by flying glass.

BRITISH TRADE REVIVAL.

MR. BALDWIN'S BROADCAST.

STEADY GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT.

MENACE OF SOCIALIST POLICY.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN last night broadcast the first of the new series of uncensored political talks to be delivered weekly by spokesmen of the different political parties during the autumn from Broadcasting House.

"We are one and all anxious to do what lies in our power to improve conditions in our country, to bring back trade and decrease unemployment, and banish the depression which has brought so much suffering in its train," he said.

"Every Government is judged, and must be judged, by its success or failure to give effect to these objects, and I, for my part, ask for nothing better than that the National Government should be judged by that test."

Our export trade, he said, has held its own at a time when the trade of other countries has been falling heavily. The balance of trade against this country was reduced last year by no less than £120,000,000. In two years new factories have been established by, or with the assistance of, foreign concerns, all of them giving increased employment to our labour.

From the moment the National Government took office the steady increase in unemployment was checked, and, although there was a small rise in the figures during our first year of office, we can point to the fact that approximately 700,000 additional persons have been brought into employment in the last year.

Perhaps, the most encouraging feature in this steady trade revival is that the fall in unemployment has been most noticeable in the case of our great staple industries. In the iron and steel trade one out of every three of the unemployed have obtained work since January. In general engineering one man out of four has obtained work. In the woollen industry employment has been increased by half, and the same is true of the hosiery trade.

In the coal industry there are 46,000 more miners at work than there were nine months ago. Our trade is slowly and steadily improving.

FARMING INDUSTRY.

Turning to the position of farming, he said that two years ago the farming industry was confronted with the blackest depression it has ever known. If that state of affairs had been allowed to continue, and no steps taken to prevent the importation of foreign goods, I do not think it is any exaggeration to say that that great industry would have been ruined to-day. As it is, there is probably not a farmer in the country who does not look forward to the future with greater confidence than he has enjoyed for years.

I do not claim that we have surmounted all the difficulties, or that we have succeeded in restoring agriculture to a state of complete prosperity, but the policy which we have pursued has already borne rich fruit in many directions, and, as it develops, will, I am confident, establish this great industry on a firm and secure basis.

Referring to the position of live stock farming, Mr. Baldwin said that if further regulation of imports was necessary in order to protect live stock farmers' livelihood, the Government would not hesitate.

Trade, finance, agriculture—in all these directions we can safely claim, very largely as a result of the introduction of tariffs, that there has been a great improvement in our country's situation, which will increase as time advances, provided that there is no interruption in the policy on which we have embarked.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

There are, however, many difficulties in the problems that lie before us. There is the problem of disarmament. We have cut down our armaments to the utmost limits compatible with national security, and it is the British scheme which forms the basis of the discussions at Geneva to-day. We can go no further on the road of one-sided disarmament, because the security of our Empire is one of the great bulwarks of world peace to-day, but we will not relax our efforts to bring other nations into line.

If our policy of protection now were to be abandoned, the whole basis of our present industrial recovery would be shattered.

There is one more serious menace than that confronting the country. At the Socialist Party Conference you have seen that that party is turning more and more in the direction of extremism, and is advocating policies which would not only wreck our constitutional system, but undermine the fabric on which our industrial prosperity is slowly, but surely, being rebuilt.

If such policies were to be put into operation, all the work which has been accomplished during these last two stern years would be brought to nought, and the state of this country within a very short time reduced to a far worse condition than that from which it was rescued two years ago at the cost of so much hardship and self-sacrifice.

I appeal to all who have the interests of our country at heart to hesitate long before they return to party strife or put their faith in policies of which class-war is the very essence.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

TO TAKE PLACE ON A SUNDAY?

By Our Political Correspondent.

IN the Dail yesterday Mr. S. T. O'Kelly, Minister for Local Government, announced that the Local Government elections would be postponed until the period ending on the 15th July, 1934.

A circular issued from the Department of Local Government yesterday afternoon to the local authorities makes the date more explicit. It says:—

"I am directed by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to state that he has given directions for the issue of an order under the Local Elections and Meetings Postponement Act, 1931, revoking his order of the 30th August, 1933, and appointing the 15th July, 1934, as the date for the holding of the elections of members of local authorities. Copies of the order will issue in due course. The Minister intends as soon as possible to introduce legislation which, *inter alia*, will alter the basis of local representation."

It is interesting to note that the date fixed is the last date on which the elections can take place under the Act quoted, and it is also a Sunday.

It would be incorrect to suggest that this means a new departure in election practice. Actually, what will happen is that the elections suggested by the new order will not take place. The new legislation outlined will be passed before then, and new orders and new dates will be made.

DUBLIN PORT STRIKE.

FEARED EXTENSION OF TROUBLE.

COMPANY REPLIES TO THE MEN.

MEMBERS of the Irish Seamen and Port Workers' Union employed by the British and Irish Steam Packet Company on four vessels berthed in Dublin struck work at noon yesterday in accordance with the strike notices served upon the officers of the vessels twenty-four hours previously. The vessels affected were the Lady Wicklow, Lady Meath, Lady Galway and Lady Leinster. The three former are cargo vessels and the latter is a passenger boat.

At the hour arranged the men came ashore, but the dockers, who up to that time had not given notice, continued at work.

Later in the day a fifth vessel, the Ardmore, arrived in port. Delegates from the union visited the crew, who agreed to take strike action. The officers, however, pointed out that the regulation notice had not been given. This was then served, and the crew remained on duty to take their boat to Liverpool. This vessel had been diverted from Cork.

The vessels involved are engaged in the Liverpool trade. According to the statement of union officials, the crew of the Lady Louth decided upon strike action before they left Dublin on the previous night, and on completing their notices they were to have left their ship at Liverpool.

120 MEN INVOLVED.

It is estimated that up to the present approximately 120 seamen and firemen are involved in the stoppage.

The Lady Wimborne, a British and Irish vessel sailing to London, left Dublin yesterday as usual. This portion of the service was not affected by the strike.

At the time when the seamen ceased work the Lady Wicklow was partly loaded with cattle. The work was continued, and the vessel sailed as usual shortly after two o'clock, manned, it is stated, by a crew of officers, who were brought over for this purpose in a passenger vessel.

It is believed that the question of alternative crews has been already solved by the company. When questioned regarding this matter, Mr. J. Bennett, National Union of Seamen, said that he had instructed his members to remain at work, but that no decision had been reached on the question of supplying men to take the place of the men on strike. He added that no such request had been made to the union by the company.

DOCKERS AT WORK—

Efforts were made during the evening to reach an understanding with the dockers regarding a stoppage. A picket was posted at the Lady Meath and another at the berth of the passenger vessel at five o'clock, but the docker members of the Irish Seamen and Port Workers' Union were not called out. The other two unions having dockers employed by the British and Irish Company were notified that a trade dispute was in progress.

On the request of some of the dockers concerned, the picket was withdrawn from the berths of the Lady Galway, Lady Meath and Lady Leinster at about 7 p.m. These boats sailed at their usual times.

It is understood that, in acceding to this request, the union was acting on the understanding that the members of the Workers' Union of Ireland would take sympathetic action this morning.

The Lady Patricia arrived from London, and berthed on the south side during the evening. It is understood that the seamen on this vessel will give strike notice to-day, thus involving the London service.

MAY COME OUT.

At a meeting of dockers which was held in the Oriel Hall last night Mr. A. Byrne, union delegate, said that the dockers employed by the British and Irish Company on each side of the river would stop work this morning.

Mr. Joe Ellis, general organiser, said that the seamen on the south side also would be involved this morning. He asked for the assistance of the dockers. He claimed that for the past few months the seamen on the north side boats had endured a nine-hour day spread over the full twenty-four hours for seven days per week. They had done this in the hope that they could be relieved of such hardships by negotiation, but they found it impossible to get satisfaction in this way. He claimed, in addition, that they could close the port if they so desired, but added that they did not want to do this—they only wanted to stop the British and Irish Company.

The meeting, which was composed mostly of south side dockers, unanimously decided on a stoppage in the morning. The men further decided to form a mass picket shortly before 8 a.m., and to patrol the south docks at the British and Irish Company's sheds. The union officials gave the men an assurance that the dockers on the north side also would take strike action.

The matters in dispute are concerned with the losses which the seamen state they have suffered through the alterations in their agreement governing working conditions, which came into effect last July. These include payment for Sunday sailings, as well as a long spread-over of the nine hours working day.

COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was issued last night:—

"The British and Irish Steam Packet Company, Ltd., officially state that after prolonged negotiations an agreement as to working conditions was entered into with the National Union of Seamen on 24th May, 1933, the agreement to operate as from 1st July, 1933, the ships' crews being then members of the National Union of Seamen.

"The crews refused to honour the new agreement, struck work, and seceded from the National Union of Seamen and formed a new Irish Seamen's Union.

"As a result of conferences held under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, an agreement was reached, and was signed by the company and the Irish Seamen's Union on 14th July, that the agreement made with the National Union of Seamen would be accepted, and that all members of the ships' crews on strike would be reinstated. It was further agreed that each member on re-joining would sign an employment form worded as follows:—

"'I, ..., a member of the Irish Seamen's Union, hereby agree, on resuming work and signing articles on the s.s. ....., to abide by the agreement dated 14th July, 1933, signed on behalf of the shipowners concerned and on behalf of the National Union of Seamen and of the Irish Seamen's Union, and to accept in its entirety, and abide by the Irish cross-Channel trade agreement dated the 24th May, 1933, reached between the employers and the National Union of Seamen, and to accept the present general conditions as applicable to all other vessels.'

"As a result of the agreement for the first time in the home trades, time occupied at sea counts in the nine-hour day; therefore, the men in the company's employment have better conditions than in any similar home trade employment.

"The standard weekly wage is £2 16s., but, with the addition of allowances under the working agreement, the average weekly wages of the seamen during a period of eight weeks, ending 28th September, amounted to from £3 10s. to £4, according to the number of trips performed in the week."

FASCIST FRONT IN AUSTRIA.

BIG BLOW TO THE NAZI ADVANCE.

STARHEMBERG AND DOLLFUSS UNITE.

QUESTION OF MONARCHY RESTORATION.

From Reuter's Correspondent.

VIENNA, Thursday.

IT was announced this morning that the whole of the Austrian Heimwehr, under its leader, Prince Starhemberg, is joining up with Dr. Dollfuss's "Patriotic Front."

Moreover, the Chancellor has nominated Prince Starhemberg as his *stellvertreter*, or deputy, in the front, a position which does not involve Government office, but in which he will certainly exercise very considerable influence.

The decision is of the greatest importance to Austria as a whole; for it definitely puts an end to the equivocal Dollfuss-Starhemberg situation, and creates a powerful triumvirate (Dr. Dollfuss, Prince Starhemberg, and Major Fey, the Vice-Chancellor) to counter the inroads of National Socialism in Austria.

The Socialists are naturally alarmed by the development. In view of the utterances of Prince Starhemberg since his return from Italy, this means that the Government is going in for 100 per cent. Fascism, declared their spokesman to-day, and he added that it was a further aggravation of the situation and likely to bring it to a head.

"COMPLETEST AGREEMENT."

At the Heimwehr headquarters it was stated that the Heimwehr would retain its identity within the Patriotic Front. Prince Starhemberg will remain the leader, and must be consulted in respect to all decisions of the front.

On the other hand, the Foreign Office spokesman said that the fusion meant that Dr. Dollfuss had become "Commander-in-Chief" of everything.

Reuter's Correspondent, in an interview with Prince Starhemberg, asked: "Will your nomination as deputy to the Chancellor involve a Fascist *régime* in Austria?"

To this the Prince replied: "The nomination of Prince Starhemberg, as deputy to the Chancellor in the leadership of the Patriotic Front, means that between the Fascist ideas of the Heimwehr and of its leaders and the ideas of the Chancellor over the future *régime* in Austria the completest agreement exists, and it involves naturally a further step towards realisation of the Fascist State form in Austria."

OTTO'S ROMANCE "OUT OF QUESTION."

Rumours of the impending betrothal of the Archduke Otto of Habsburg and Princess Maria, the youngest daughter of the King of Italy, are discredited at Viareggio.

The rumours were used to give point to the thesis that Otto was to be restored to the throne of Austria in order to end the Nazi menace in that country. Monarchists are working to that end.

It is pointed out that such a match is quite out of the question while the Archduke Otto holds his present view upon the Tyrol—namely, that "the South Tyrol must be returned to Austria." In a letter recently, it is recalled, the Archduke Otto, after referring to the restoration of the Habsburgs and the possible union of Austria and Hungary under his sceptre, declared that Austria must have the South Tyrol, as "the Habsburgs could never accept the Brenner as the boundary."

This letter caused pained surprise in Italy, where the Archduke has always been cordially received.

Meanwhile no importance is at present attached to the movements of the ex-Empress Zita, who is staying with some of the members of her family at her brother's villa at Pianoro, since she frequently travels in Italy.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEBT TALKS.

DELEGATIONS OCCUPIED WITH "OTHER THINGS."

From Reuter's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday.

The War debts discussions between Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, and Mr. Acheson, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, which were expected to be resumed to-day, have been postponed until to-morrow.

It is unofficially stated that other things are occupying both delegations, but no inkling is given as to what these are.

It is pointed out that many aspects of the situation must be explored before the actual question of terms is raised.

The first official announcement regarding the negotiations is expected to take the form of a joint statement by the chief delegates of the two sides.

GENERAL ELECTION RUMOUR.

By Our Political Correspondent.

The adjournment of the Dail to the 15th November owing to the lack of business was the subject of universal comment in the lobbies at Leinster House yesterday. It was probably inevitable that such an unusual occurrence, coming so soon after the resumption of the House, should suggest that a general election was in contemplation. Actually this rumour was keenly canvassed, one version being so definite as to fix the date of the polling for the 8th November. In more or less authoritative quarters the rumour was discredited, but the insistence with which it was circulated makes it worth recording.

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THE DAIL DEBATE.

(Continued from Page 8.)

elected to have anything to do with a secret society, because he would not be the tool of any secret people. They had acted on their own view of what was best in the national interests. Their opponents were not satisfied with that, and when General O'Duffy, who should have known something about the dangers of disorder, began to take part in the political life, the first thing he did was to associate himself with a military organisation. If that were intended to be a peaceful organisation, then he went about it in a very strange way. If General O'Duffy wanted to take part in politics, he could have done so without associating himself with a military movement.

An Opposition Deputy—A joke.

Mr. DE VALERA—It may become a joke yet. I sincerely hope it will.

Continuing, he said that the suggestion had been made that this force was organised in order to help the ordinary forces in the State to keep order. He knew perfectly well how difficult it was to have any State force that would keep order when meetings were being held; but in the circumstances of this country, did any sensible person think that the way to do it was to go and put on a blue shirt and go out with the proclamations and statements of General O'Duffy, which were intended to usurp power. The proper way to do it was to give every support that could be given to the Government, and the forces at its command in keeping order. If it had been suggested to the Government that the organisation of the whole citizenry was necessary to keep order, they would have done it. They would then have a force that would have been definitely under control.

BLUE SHIRT NONSENSE.

"I say to the Opposition," said the President, "give up this nonsense of the Blueshirts. It can lead to nothing but damage and disaster for the country. It is going to unloose things which you will find very difficult to control. If these two extreme wings are going to create trouble, we will organise the sane people of the country, and we will go out and knock the heads of both parties together if they continue in this nonsense.

Continuing, Mr. de Valera assured the people that every force at the command of the Government would be used to keep order. The one thing that he had feared for the future of the country was disorder, and he had stated that anybody that created disorder, no matter to what side he belonged, was a real enemy of the country. He realised that they were not far off from the time of the civil war. Most of them were then very young men, with the result that they were now not too old. Their memories were pretty lively and their feelings were pretty hot, and it was very unwise, when they were such a short distance from the civil war, to stir up passions such as had been stirred up recently. He was delighted to hear the speech made by Deputy O'Higgins, and it was the most hopeful that they had heard for a long time. The other hopeful thing was the speech made by Deputy Hogan. He hoped that the members of their party would follow the lead they had given, and, acting honestly in accordance with it, they would not tax the resources of the Government in maintaining order.

THE CIVIC GUARD.

The people opposite had been attempting to undermine the *morale* of the Guards. There was not the slightest justification for any suggestion that they did not want the police to carry out their duties.

"I have said before," said the President, "and I say it now again to every Guard of high and low rank, that if they do their duty they will have the complete support of the Government. One thing I do wish is that everybody will realise that we are in a serious position. There is a serious position in this country, and we will require the help of every right-minded citizen, and everybody who has any view as to what is best for the national welfare—require the assistance of those in the House and outside, in order to pass through the dangerous situation unscathed."

It was because of that they brought in the Public Safety Act.

THE MULCAHY INCIDENT.

As regards General Mulcahy, in his opinion in giving the information which he had received in front of General Mulcahy, it was better than to have whisperings going around. He knew that the thing was being talked about elsewhere, and he gave Deputy Mulcahy the opportunity of denying it, which he (the President) would have at once accepted. When Deputy Mulcahy asked for a tribunal, what was in his (the President's) mind was that Deputy Mulcahy might have thought that the denial would not be accepted by others so explicitly as by him (the President).

From the Opposition benches there were cries of "Oh! Oh!"

The PRESIDENT—That is so and every honest-minded person will believe it as well as I do. Deputy Mulcahy apparently felt that my denial would not take full conviction.

Opposition Deputies—Why not the Tribunal?

The PRESIDENT—Because evidence was not forthcoming, and that the person had admitted that a vital part of the statement was not true.

The PRESIDENT went on to say that he took the first opportunity of mentioning the fact in the Dail which completely exonerated Deputy Mulcahy.

Mr. G. O'SULLIVAN (U.I.)—You told the lie all the same.

The PRESIDENT—I told no lie. I am not in the habit of telling lies.

Mr. MacDERMOT—Why did you not make the very small amount of inquiry that was needed before and not after?

The PRESIDENT—That is a fair question. There was what I consider a fair amount —— I did not, as the deputy well knows, charge or suggest that I believed anything, but there were circumstances to be taken into account.

Continuing, the PRESIDENT said that he probably might not have made the statement regarding Deputy Mulcahy had the deputy not in a most wanton way talked about firing from behind hedges in County Kerry.

Mr. FITZGERALD—He did not talk about firing

Mr. DE VALERA—Well, what was it—an ambush?

Mr. FITZGERALD—He said lying behind a hedge.

Mr. DE VALERA said that if the statement "lying behind hedges" did not mean firing or ambushing, he did not know what it could mean. He believed that any due amends that were required to be made were made not ungenerously, and Deputy Mulcahy did not labour unnder any grievance in the matter. All that could be said about the whole thing was, as Deputy MacDermot suggested, that he should have substantiated or verified the statement that he made. What the people on the opposite benches were doing was that they did not care a trawneen about the statement; they wanted to make political capital out of it. That was obvious to the people of the country, just as it was obvious that the people knew, as well as they did, how to set a value on these sort of tactics.

Concluding, Mr. de Valera said that, although to his mind, the debate was not strictly in accordance with precedent, it did not do any harm. He added that the sensible people of the country can be organised to knock the heads of the people who were creating trouble here.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION PASSED.

After the Speaker had announced that he accepted the adjournment motion,

Mr. COBURN (U.I., Louth) asked what did the Government intend to do about the supplies of oats which the farmers had been advised by the Minister for Agriculture to hold until better prices could be secured. No arrangements had apparently been made, and the House was going to adjourn for five weeks.

The SPEAKER put the adjournment motion, which was passed without a division, and then announced that the House would reassemble on the 15th November.

SENATE AND SPORTING RIGHTS.

When the House sat a message was received from the Senate stating that that House did not insist on 13 amendments with which the Dail did not agree. Neither did it insist on amendment 25, which the Dail had also disagreed with, but, in lieu of that amendment, had made a further amendment giving power to the Land Commission to declare the appointed day in respect of sporting rights other than fishing rights, and vesting these in the Land Commission at a price payable in Land Bonds, to be fixed (in default of agreement) by the Lay Commissioners, subject to a right of appeal to the Appeal Tribunal.

Mr. AIKEN, acting Minister for Lands and Fisheries, said that the effect of the amendment, which was accepted, would be to give the Land Commission power over shooting rights. Fishing rights would not be affected.

Mr. O'NEILL (U.I., Cork, W.) asked if it was the intention to set up a commission of inquiry on inland fisheries, with a view to securing unified control of rivers.

Mr. AIKEN said it was proposed to set up a commission to go into the whole question of inland fisheries, and that the Government would make an announcement in due time.

SIGNING THE ROLL.

Mr. LITTLE, Parliamentary Secretary to the President, moved the adoption of a new Standing Order providing for a roll of membership of Dail Eireann, to be signed by every deputy, before taking his seat, in the presence of the Clerk.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LEMASS, Minister for Industry and Commerce, moved that the Dail approve of the International Convention on the taxation of foreign motor vehicles, with annex and protocol annex, signed at Geneva on March 30, 1931. He also moved the approval of three international agreements for the suppression of the white slave traffic and the traffic in women and children.

The motions were agreed to.

A money resolution in connection with the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) (Amendment) Bill, 1933, in respect of a levy on all home-grown millable wheat sold on or after August 1, 1933, moved by Mr. MacEntee, the Minister for Finance, was agreed to.

WHEAT FOR SEED.

ANOTHER NEW BILL.

Dr. RYAN, Minister for Agriculture, then introduced the Bill, entitled "An Act to Amend the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, 1933," to provide for the better control and regulation of the sale of wheat for seed, for the imposing of a levy on wheat sold for seed, and for other matters relating thereto.

Dr. Ryan said that tradesmen could not get seed at less than 23s. 6d., and, apart from the danger of having to pay the bounty twice, the ordinary seedsman would be virtually wiped out of existence if the Cereals Act were not amended. Many farmers were also late in making application to be registered as wheat-growers, and it was proposed in this bill to extend the period for registration.

The first reading was agreed to, and the second reading fixed for November 15th.

Mr. MacENTEE, Minister for Finance, introduced a supplementary vote for £10 to make up the difference between the pound sterling and the Swiss franc in connection with the annual contribution of £80 to the Inter-Parliamentary Union from the Free State group.

The vote was agreed to.

The final stages of the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Road Line Conventions) Bill, 1933, were passed without discussion.

£105 PLATE AT THE CURRAGH.

A supplementary estimate for £20,000 in respect of payments for destruction or injury to property, under the Damage to Property (Amendment Act), 1933, was agreed.

A supplementary estimate was also agreed for £105 in respect of miscellaneous expenses to provide a Saorstat Plate of 100 guineas ,to be run for at the Curragh annually, the Minister for Finance explained that the Plate was to be presented to replace the Governor-General's Plate

The House adjourned until November 15th.

SONG RECITAL IN DUBLIN.

PLEASING PERFORMANCE.

It is nearly a decade ago since Mr. Geoffrey Lavelle, at the musical competitions in connection with the first Tailteann Games, sang his way into the favour of Dublin music-lovers. Since then his appearances on a Dublin concert platform have been all too few, but that he has not been idle at the art is evident from the frequency with which he appears before audiences in Great Britain, where he is popular both on the stage and over the wireless. It was a happy thought that inspired him to give a recital at Dublin, and those who gathered in the Aberdeen Hall of the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, last night must have been pleased with his performance.

The very nature of his programme showed that Mr. Lavelle's study has been on broad lines. There was, as an opening, a group of songs by Handel, Salvator Rosa and Arne, followed by works by Hugo Wolf, and the Prince Igor air, from Borodine's opera of the name, followed by a couple of Schubert songs, while, in contrast, there also were ballads by Hughes, Stanford, Wood and others. In the opening group one liked the warm tone and easy phrasing of the singer and the skilled technique which carried the voice over those tricky notes at the top of the voice. In the "Star Vicino" of Rosa there was an unsteadiness which suggested that the singer was not at his best, and later, in the Prince Igor, one felt that, while the song was beautifully read, there was not just that ring about the voice that was needed. The Wolf songs, however, were sung with a rare mastery of interpretative power, particularly the descriptive "Der Tambour."

A feature of the singing that impressed everyone was the wonderful clarity of the diction—both in the German and in the English songs there was not a syllable lost. Added to that was the perfect phrasing, which made for a delightful rendering of such ballads as Hughes's "She moved thro' the fair," Stanford's "Blackberry Time" and "Scared," and Wood's "Tim, an Irish Terrier." In these Irish songs Mr. Lavelle preserves much of the best traditional style and one would say they were the songs that suited him best.

Altogether it was a most interesting recital. Much of the success of the singer was due to the accompaniment of Mr. Ernest Lush at the piano, who in addition was heard in solo pianoforte, his selections including some Preludes by Chopin, Medtner's "Idyll," and the Liszt Study in D Flat, beautifully played.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

On Sunday evening, October 22, the friends of Mr. Patrick Delaney, who is well-known in Dublin musical circles as a violinist, teacher and conductor, will give him a complimentary concert in the Mansion House, Dublin.

Mr. Delaney has on many occasions taken part in charity and benefit concerts in the city, and Sunday's concert certainly should be well supported.

The artistes include Mr. Leslie Jones, Miss Annie Fagan (harpist), the Misses Kitty Fagan, Patricia Black, Lena Munro, Messrs. Irvine Lynch, W. J. Lemass, and many other well-known Dublin musicians.

SUPREME IN QUALITY

DOW'S PORT

MODERATE IN PRICE

PUBLIC HOUSE FLAGS.

QUESTION BY A DEPUTY.

POSTPONING THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

MR. BLANEY (F.F., Donegal) asked the Minister for Justice in the Dail yesterday if, when introducing legislation amending the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Laws, steps would be taken to delete from the existing Acts the provisions prohibiting the display of flags or other emblems from licensed premises; to restore the discretionary powers of District Justices in dealing with breaches of these Acts in respect of endorsements on licences; to revise the publican's renewal certificate by deleting therefrom the householder's certificate; and if steps would be taken to see that District Court clerks carry out their duties in connection with the Acts without demanding a private fee from traders.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE said that he could not give any undertaking as regards the first three portions of the question, but would see that the suggestions would receive consideration. With regard to the latter part, if any specific case of abuse was brought to his notice he would have it dealt with.

"CASUALTIES IN THE WAR."

Replying to Mr. O'Neill (U.I., Cork, W.), Mr. LEMASS said that no representations had been received in his department from any harbour authority in the Saorstat that its financial position had been made precarious in consequence of the recently developed economic relations between the Saorstat and Great Britain. If such representations were made he would have to point out that their duty was to make such adjustment of their charges and expenditure as would restore their finances to as sound a condition as possible.

Mr. O'NEILL said that, while no representations had been made, they could not lose sight of the fact that harbour authorities were losing cross-Channel trade. They should be regarded as casualties of the economic war, and should be helped out.

Mr. LEMASS said that any harbour authority whose financial position was not quite sound was within its right in taking steps to remedy that position. There was no harbour authority to which the relations of this country and Great Britain were the cause of financial difficulties.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

Professor O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry) moved the question, private notice of which was given by Mr. Mulcahy on the previous day. He asked the Minister for Local Government if he was now in a position to answer whether his attention had been drawn to the statement in the *Irish Press*, that the Local Government elections would not now take place on the date for which they had been fixed (November 14), and whether he would state the reason for concealing the matter.

Mr. O'KELLY—It is not now intended that the local elections will be held on November 14 next. An order is being prepared for the postponement of the elections to the period limited by the Local Elections and Meetings (Postponements) Act, 1931—namely, July 15, 1934. I propose to institute a careful inquiry, with a view to discovering if it is possible to secure for local government in general a scheme somewhat on the lines of the managerial system now in operation in certain areas. I hope at as early a date as possible to submit a measure recasting existing law and procedure affecting the constitution of, and the administration of, local authorities.

Mr. BELTON (U.I., Dublin, N.) said that instructions had been issued by the Minister to County Councils not to hold their annual meetings to elect chairmen, as there was to be an election this year. Now that there was going to be no election, would the Minister say what the legal position of the Councils was, or if they would be brought before the Military Tribunal.

Mr. FITZGERALD-KENNEY (U.I., Mayo, S.) said that the Minister had not given any reason why the elections were postponed. The reason was that the Government knew they would be wiped out at the elections.

Mr. O'KELLY said that he was accepting certain advice given to his Department by the previous Government. Messrs. Mulcahy and Blythe had stated that local government required remodelling and new legislation.

DUBLIN MARKET.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FIRM.

Anything short of top quality beef at the Dublin Cattle Market yesterday met with a slower trade than a week ago. At a late hour, indeed, many useful lots of bullocks and heifers remained unsold, and there was a considerable carry-over. This was inevitable in view of the large increase in supplies—479 over last week's figures—and the uncertainty about shipping to Liverpool. This latter circumstance caused Lancashire buyers to be nervous, and naturally re-acted on the market. For really prime beasts there was a keen demand, especially for Aberdeen Angus cross-bred bullocks suitable for Scotland, and the choicest of these changed hands at 24s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt., live weight. The number of such animals, however, was limited, and this fact doubtless enhanced their value. Ordinary well finished butchers' beasts ranged from 21s. 6d. to 24s., and secondary sorts from 18s. to 21s. per cwt.

About 50 big shorthorn bullocks were sold to a Belgian buyer at 20s. to 21s. 6d. per live cwt., while a large number of fat cows and strong bullocks were sold for export to Germany at a low range of prices.

Considering the increase of 1,220 in the offerings of sheep, trade in that section was surprisingly good. Well meated sheep sold readily at a repetition of last week's prices, and a shade more in the case of fancy lots. Nice quality hoggets ranged from 25s. to 38s. per head; wethers up to 40s. each; extra quality ewes 29s. to 31s.; useful white faced ewes from 25s. to 28s.; ewes of Cheviot type 16s. to 21s. There was a brisk trade in all of these, particularly for home consumption.

Trade for lambs was somewhat slower than last week, difficulty being experienced in effecting a clearance. Fancy lots realised from 25s. to 28s., the latter figure being exceptional, while the general run ranged from 13s. to 23s.

IRISH WILLS.

MR. S. W. BOYD, J.P.

The will of Mr. S. W. Boyd, J.P., of Fairbourne, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast, director of the Old Bushmills Distillery Company, Ltd., has now been admitted to probate.

The gross estate amounted to £102,948 17s. 9d., all of which is left to his widow, Mrs. Annie Boyd, his family having been already provided for.

THE VERY REV. PATRICK CANON DOLAN.

The Very Rev. Patrick Canon Dolan, of Bornacoola, Dromod, Co. Leitrim, parish priest of Bornacoola, who died on January 3rd last, aged 74 years, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State, valued at £3,740. He left his Mass vestments to the Parish of Aughavas, £800 to the Convent of Mercy, Granard, for the erection in their new chapel of a marble altar to the memory of his family; £50 to the Sick Priests' Fund of the Diocese of Ardagh, £50 to the Ardagh Diocesan Choral Society, £350 for Masses, £30 for month's memory, and the residue of the property upon trust to provide a yearly income to be devoted to supplying clothing and food for the poor children of Granard Parish up to the age of 10 years. He stated that his will was made in a great hurry, and that he hoped to revise it in a short time.

LIVING ON 7/6 A WEEK.

DUBLIN FAMILY'S STRUGGLE.

MOTHER PRAISED IN COURT.

THE story of a Dublin family who lived on 7s. 6d. a week was told before Mr. E. J. Little in the Dublin District Court yesterday, when Michael McCann, Cumberland street, Dublin, was charged on remand with causing an obstruction by singing in Princes street. The case had been adjourned for the appearance of the defendant's wife and children, who now presented themselves in court.

Mrs. Clarke, of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that the family were living in a room for which they paid 3s. per week in rent. It was a wonderfully pleasant place, thanks to the mother, and how she managed it on 7s. 6d. per week was a mystery. After paying the rent on the previous day and buying coal and other necessities, 1s. 2d. was left for the remaining six days. The children would starve were it not for the efforts of the parents and the goodness of their neighbours. They had been in receipt of 17s. 6d. a week in assistance, but that had been reduced to 7s. 6d.

The Justice congratulated the mother on the appearance of the children, and said they were a credit to her.

That she could achieve what she was doing on 7s. 6d. a week was a marvel, which could only be witnessed in a Christian country, and the sooner the Guardians restored the 17s. 6d. a week relief the more rapidly would they earn the esteem of the community.

Singing in the streets was not of itself an offence, and he dismissed the summons.

At Mrs. Clarke's request the Justice put a recommendation on the charge sheet that the 17s. 6d. a week relief be restored to the family.

IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bank Changes.—Mr. W. Heerey, Hibernian Bank, Tullamore, has been promoted to Dublin.

* * * * *

Murdered Constable. — There was a large attendance at the funeral in Belfast of Constable Charles Anderson, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who was murdered last Sunday.

* * * * *

Fascism Speech.—Sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed Belfast yesterday on Arthur Griffin, of Rutland street (Ormeau road), on a charge relating to a speech which he made on September 24 at the Custom House regarding Fascism.

* * * * *

£10 Decree.—At the Lismowel Civil Bill Court, Robert Hanley, Keimaneigh, mail carrier and undertaker, got a decree of £19, with 7 guineas expenses, against Patrick Sweeney, Ballyeagan, Casselton, for a breach of warranty in the sale of a horse. The horse is to be returned to the defendant.

* * * * *

Northern Tourist Season. — Mr. Robert Baillie, Chairman, presiding at a meeting of the Council of Management of the Ulster Tourist Development Association in Belfast yesterday, said it was reported that this year's tourist traffic had been generally most satisfactory, and reports from holiday resorts and hotels indicated a big increase in visitors from Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

* * * * *

Local Candidates. — At a meeting of the United Ireland Party at Tullamore the following candidates were selected to contest the County Council elections in the area:—Messrs. Thomas Molloy, Co.C., Tubber; James Shiel, Lisaniska; James Kearney, Beechhill, Tullamore; P. J. Egan, Chairman, County Council; W. C. Graham, Co.C.; Ml. Morris, Killeigh; John Guinan, Rahan.

ROSCOMMON MURDER CHARGE.

ARREST OF A WIDOW.

Before Mr. Rice, D.J., at Strokestown, yesterday, Mrs. Ann Hanly, of Cloonculiane, Elphin, was charged with murdering her husband, Phelim Hanly, on July 20th, by administering strychnine to him.

At the inquest on Phelim Hanly a fortnight ago a verdict was returned by the jury that the man died of strychnine poisoning.

Sergeant Diamond, who had arrested Mrs. Hanly, said that on the way to the Guard station she protested: "There was not enough poison found to kill a man. Wasn't it brought out at the inquest that I did not kill him? Who said I killed him? Oh, gee, this is a cruel world."

On the application of Mr. P. J. Nealon, State Solicitor, the accused woman was remanded for eight days. Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald, solicitor for Mrs. Hanly, asked for bail; but this was refused, and the woman has been lodged in Sligo Jail.

NEXT MOVE IN DISPUTE RESTS WITH TOKYO.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Thursday.

The Soviet attitude is one of defiance in regard to Japan's stand in the matter of the Soviet allegations that Japan planned to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Japan is awaiting a report from her Ambassador in Moscow before taking any definite action.

FUNERAL OF LADY ALBREDA BOURKE.

The funeral of Lady Albreda Bourke took place at Johnstown Cemetery, County Kildare, yesterday. Chancellor Clover conducted the Service at the grave.

There was a very large attendance. Among those present were:—Geraldine Countess of Mayo, the Hon. Bryan Bourke, Earl of Dunraven, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, Lady Theresa Fletcher, Mrs. Walker, Miss E. Fitzwilliam, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Doyne, Mr. Charles Doyne, Miss Kathleen Doyne, Miss Eveleen Doyne, Viscountess Powerscourt, Major E. M. Conolly, Sir Thomas and Lady Myles, George M. Meares, Major Wheeler Colonel and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Wolfe, Miss Culshaw, Canon G. Rennison, the Rev. J. Young, Mrs. Crowshaw, Miss C. de Burgh, Mrs. S. Kent, Miss K. Kent, Mr. Kelly, Archdeacon Peacocke, the Dean of Kildare, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Maurice de Burgh, Mr. R. Lowe, the Rev. P. J. Doyle, C.C.; Mr. Morton, the employés of Roseboro', the employés of Coolkenno, estate officials from Coollattin.

GOOD PRICES AT DUBLIN AUCTION.

At the sale which was held by Messrs. Dockrell in conjunction with Messrs. Prim at Westminster, Grosvenor road, Rathmines, last Wednesday, there was a very large attendance; 500 people paid for admission, and excellent prices were obtained. A saloon Citroen motor car fetched 62 gns., a Bechstein upright piano 46 gns., 12 walnut dining chairs 14 gns., Collard and Collard piano 20 gns., French clock and pair of ornaments 8½ gns., Hoover vacuum cleaner 9 gns., mahogany sofa table 7 gns., 17 yards stair carpeting 8 gns., Phillips wireless set 8 gns., walnut bedroom suite 10½ gns., wardrobe and dressing chest 17 gns., large mahogany wardrobe 13½ gns., small French china cabinet 6 gns., Singer sewing machine 4½ gns., walnut oval vase 9 gns., walnut dining table 5 gns., walnut sideboard 7 gns., mahogany bookcase 9½ gns.

The house was disposed of by Messrs. Prim on the premises at a very satisfactory price.

APPLICATIONS FOR WORKING CAPITAL under the Trades Loan Act efficiently and speedily prepared and presented by Associated Service, 26 South Frederick street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

WIDE VARIETY OF MODELS.

FOUR-CYLINDER'S POPULARITY.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Thursday.

VISITORS to Olympia will find much to interest them this year; for the Motor Show opened by Prince George to-day includes far more working models than usual. Most of them are concerned with transmission details, such as gear-boxes, clutches, and free-wheels, these items playing a large part in the novelties of the show. It is certain that the working models will be keenly inspected, for they illustrate in the most practical manner the working of the various types of new mechanism, and give the show a more educational aspect than usual. Gear-boxes, in particular, are attracting much attention this year, and there are no fewer than eight types fitted to different cars. Some have synchromesh gears, some have free-wheels which are constant, some free-wheels which can be locked out of action at will, and some have various forms of self-changing mechanism. Also there are those with sliding pinions, but even in these cases measures have been taken to enable changes of gear to be made more easily.

Long skirts are fashionable at Olympia this year—at least so far as the cars are concerned; for the long-skirted body is noticeable on several of the newest models. On these cars, the outer shell of the body is brought down so that the whole outline of the car has a lower appearance. It is not for appearance only that the long skirts have been adopted; they enable the body-work to be sunk, and thereby provide more headroom without adding to the total height of the car. It is a development of the type of body usually associated with sporting or purely racing cars, and diminution of wind resistance has had something to do with its adoption for ordinary cars.

A notable example of stream-lining to its fullest extent is a car based on the design of Sir Dennistoun Burney. The Prince of Wales was one of the first to appreciate this design, and was one of the earliest, if not actually the first, to order a body of this description, which gives a clear view forward, as there is nothing to hinder the driver's vision. The driver and passenger sit in the front, and the engine is at the rear. Another modern feature of this car is the independent springing of the wheels, a practice which, though not new, is receiving more attention now than in former years.

Open cars show fresh evidence of returning to favour, not only in the case of sporting models, but also for those known as tourers, while touring cars, with what may be termed a semi-sporting appearance, are noticeable. The long spell of bright sunshine last summer accentuated the demand for open cars, and also it had some effect upon the extent to which closed cars may be opened. The sliding portion of the roofs of closed cars has grown larger, and windows have been made to open to their full extent, so that when open in some of the saloons they permit air and sunshine to enter quite freely.

In one of the new models, the conversion from open to closed has been carried out on a more complete scale than hitherto. When closed the car has the appearance of an ordinary saloon, with a fixed roof, but when open there is little to distinguish it from an open touring car.

BODY-WORK.

The standard of bodywork is uniformly on a higher plane for variety of type, appearance, and quality of finish. The large part which machine processes play in shaping and assembling the bare shells of bodies facilitates the use of better grade materials and a wider range of them for upholstery and fittings, without increasing the cost to the buyer. This development is general, and is not confined to firms with the biggest outputs. In several cases real leather is being employed, while the fabric, or leather-cloth upholstery, is of a higher-grade than formerly. New shades of weather-resisting colours (by the cellulose process of spraying) are noticeable, and safety glass, from being a luxury at an additional cost up to a year or two ago, is now standard for most cars.

It is evident that the four-cylinder is in for a new lease of popularity. The merits of the six-cylinder are recognised, but the four-cylinder variety has so much to commend it that for cars of moderate power it is being adopted by many firms for new models. Lower manufacturing costs go hand in hand with simplicity of design, and as the four-cylinder type occupies a shorter space it enables larger bodywork to be fitted without increasing the wheel base of the chassis dimensions. Vibration has been reduced by the use of new methods of suspension, so that the modern four-cylinder engine is much smoother running than its prototype of a few years ago. More positive methods of lubrication, more even balance in reciprocating parts and newly-designed valve ports and manifolds have combined to assist the four-cylinder engine to maintain its position. It is not contended that the six-cylinder is not superior in some important respects, but the recent improvements have brought the four-cylinder nearer to the six than was the case a few years ago.

As was the case last year, over half of the cars have six cylinders; but, whereas last year those with four cylinders were a trifle over twenty-five per cent. of the whole, this year they are just over twenty-six per cent., which compares with about twenty-one per cent. of two years ago.

With regard to metal work, it is now taken for granted that either chromium plating or some other form of rustless material will be employed, so that the owner-driver is spared the task of cleaning and polishing; and there are few places on the modern car that need suffer from rust. The comfort of the owner-driver has also been given due consideration in the matter of the placing of the controls, which are nearer to hand and more conveniently placed. Over-elaboration of dashboard fittings has been avoided. Only the necessary dials are there and they are grouped together so that in some cases they occupy quite a small amount of space.

NEW MODELS.

Among the entirely new models the Rover "twelve" may be taken as a typical example of a popular car of medium power. It has four cylinders, overhead valves and balanced mechanical brakes, with means for making adjustments without raising the car from the ground. Four-speed gear boxes and free-wheels are standard fittings on the 1934 Rover, and a simplified jacking system has been introduced.

There are few radical changes in radiator design, but in the case of the Singer "Fourteen" something like a wind-scoop has been fitted. It is formed by the curved plate to which the lower end of the shutter slats are fitted, and the idea is to deflect a draught on to the radiator itself.

In several cases purchasers are given a choice of an alternative engine larger than that supplied as standard. Thus the new Vauxhall "Big Six" may be had with a 20 horse power or 27 horse power unit. This car is fitted with what is termed a pedomatic starter, which is a form of switch coupled with the ordinary accelerator pedal. The driver switches on, and then depresses the accelerator pedal, which operates the starter, and is automatically cut out when the engine begins to function. It remains disconnected until the engine stops, as in traffic congestion, when it automatically comes into use again.

The new Humber "Twelve" has a free-wheel and an automatic starting device, which ensures that the engine cannot stall while coasting. On the larger Humber models, the 16/60, the "Snipe 802" and the "Pullman," a built-in jacking system is fitted, and an interesting device is that which opens the radiator shutters when the car is moving and closes them as soon as it is stationary. This device owes its operation to the oil pressure system. On the largest Humber there is what is termed a "sway eliminator," which prevents rolling and lurching on corners, and without interfering with the springing it keeps the body in the same horizontal plane as the axle.

ABBEY THEATRE ACTRESS TO WED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday.

A marriage licence has been issued here to Mr. Joseph Wall, the polo player, who will on Saturday marry Miss Kate Curling, of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

RECEPTION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE scene in the Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, last night, was reminiscent of the social gatherings of the Eucharistic Congress of 1932, when Cardinal MacRory and the members of the Irish Heirarchy gave a reception to the members and associates of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland. The scarlet robes of the Cardinal, the purple of the bishops, and the dark clothes of the numerous clergy present were in striking contrast to the bright dresses of the women associates and members of the Society. More than half the women present were garbed in the black lace mantillas and dresses worn by those admitted to audience with the Pope, these being pilgrims recently returned from performing in Rome the spiritual exercises of the Holy Year.

Those attending the function were received at the threshold of the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, Alderman A. Byrne, T.D., and the Lady Mayoress, before being conducted to the Round Room, where they were presented to Cardinal MacRory. The Papal Nuncio Apostolic to the Irish Free State, the Most Rev. Dr. Paschal Robinson, O.F.M., also was present on the platform, and the members of the Irish Hierarchy who attended were the Most Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev. Dr. Dignan, Bishop of Clonfert; the Most Rev. Dr. Mulhern, Bishop of Dromore, and the Most Rev. Dr. Wall, Bishop of Thasos, and Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Dublin. President de Valera, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock, wore the insignia of the Pian Order, and the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Mr. Sean A. O'Kelly, T.D., also was present.

An attractive musical programme was given by Mr. Tony Hughes, Mr. J. Quinn, Master T. Synott and Master Tony O'Connor (vocalists), Master Myles Lynam (violinist), and the Harmonie String Band. The accompanist was Mr. Louis O'Brien.

THE DRESSES.

In spite of the preponderance of black in the colour scheme, splashes of gayer hues appeared here and there. Oranges and saffrons were favourite colours.

Mrs. Sean Lemass was one of the many women who wore black; Signora Mariani wore black also. It was relieved by green. The Lady Mayoress of Dublin was dressed in black chiffon; Countess O'Byrne, Mrs. Pilkington, and Miss Rosemary Esmonde, all wore mantillas with their black dresses. Lady Trimlestown's orange-coloured cape hung over her black satin frock; Miss Nixon wore a beautiful velvet apricot frock, and Miss Charlotte Dease wore a black chiffon frock, with a black mantilla. Miss Nugent and Miss Angela Boland also wore mantillas with their black dresses.

Miss O'Sullivan was one of those who appeared in saffron, which harmonised with her brown velvet cape. Black and white was a favourite combination, one of those who dressed in these colours was Mrs. Murnaghan. Her black chiffon dress was partly concealed under a velvet coat trimmed with white ermine. Mrs. Willie Nolan's black frock was draped with salmon satin; she wore black gloves and a contee trimmed with black fur.

Mrs. Michael Brennan wore green and Mrs. Furlong a black velvet frock. Mrs. Frank Sweeney wore a white dress. Handsome pearls set off Mrs. Gavan Duffy's black satin dress. Mrs. Kenneth Reddin also came in black satin charmeuse.

Lady ffrench, Mrs. Lentaigne and Mrs. French Davies all wore black, with mantillas. Mrs. Hugh Kennedy was dressed in claret colour. Both Mrs. Walsh and Miss Aliaga Kelly came in black; Miss Kelly's dress was relieved by rose colour.

Two others who wore the traditional black and mantilla were Mrs. R. J. Boylan and Miss Donovan, Tralee. Mrs. James Montgomery's red velvet contee harmonised with the red flowers on her black frock.

Among those present were:—Mr. F. Fahy, T.D.; Professor J. M. O'Sullivan, T.D.; Mr. J. M. Burke, T.D.; Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, T.D.; Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C., T.D.; Miss M. Pierce, T.D.; Mr. P. Belton, T.D.: Mr. P. Little, T.D.; Mr. J. Costello, T.D.; Senator Comyn, Senator and Mrs. Farren, M. Gourlet, French Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Ruzica, Czechoslovakian Consul-General; M. Weenink, Dutch Consul-General; Signor Mariani, Italian Consul-General; Monsignor Ribiera, Secretary to the Nuncio Apostolic; Mr. James McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery, Dr. Schliemann, German *Charge d'Affaires*; Sir Henry Grattan-Bellew, Sir Martin Melvin, Major-General Brennan, Lady French and the Hon. Miss French, Colonel McKenna, the Rev. Father Browne, S.J.; District Justice Cussen and Mrs. Cussen, Mr. John Shiel (Chairman, County Council), Mr. P. W. Mitchell, the Rev. G. Turley, C.C.; Dr. F. O'Reilly, District Justice Hannan, the Very Rev. Monsignor D. Maloney, Sir Joseph Glynn, the Rev. T. O'Donnell, Archbishop's House; Mr. J. J. Robinson, Mr. D. Coyle and Mrs. Coyle, the Rev. Father Senan, O.M.Cap.; the Rev. Father Daly, C.S.Sp.; the Rev. Father Carton, C.C.; the Rev. Aubrey Gwynn, S.J.; Mr. P. J. Brady, Mr. G. Gavan Duffy, K.C., and Mrs. Gavan Duffy; Judge and Mrs. Monaghan, Mr. H. J. Monahan, Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C.; Mr and Mrs. J. Dempsey, Mr. ffrench-Davis, the Rev. J. J. Duggan, the Rev. Father McKenna, Miss May O'Higgins, Mr. Liam S. Gogan, Father Brannan O'Neill, Mr. P. Bradley, the Rev Father Basil, O.M.Cap.; the Very Rev. Father Fergal McGrath, S.J., Rector, Clongowes Wood College; the Very Rev. Father Finbar Ryan, O.P.; Mr. P. W. Henry, barrister-at-law; Mr. Dennis Barrett, Mr. A. P. Spain, Mrs. P. Lester, Count and Countess O'Byrne, Miss M. O'Byrne, Mrs. Furlong, Miss Furlong, Mr. M. J. O'Kelly, the Very Rev. T. F. Ryan, P.P.

In a brief speech at the close of the function Cardinal MacRory expressed regret that illness had prevented the Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Harty, and the Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin, from attending

Catering by Mills, Limited.

RAID FOR BABY.

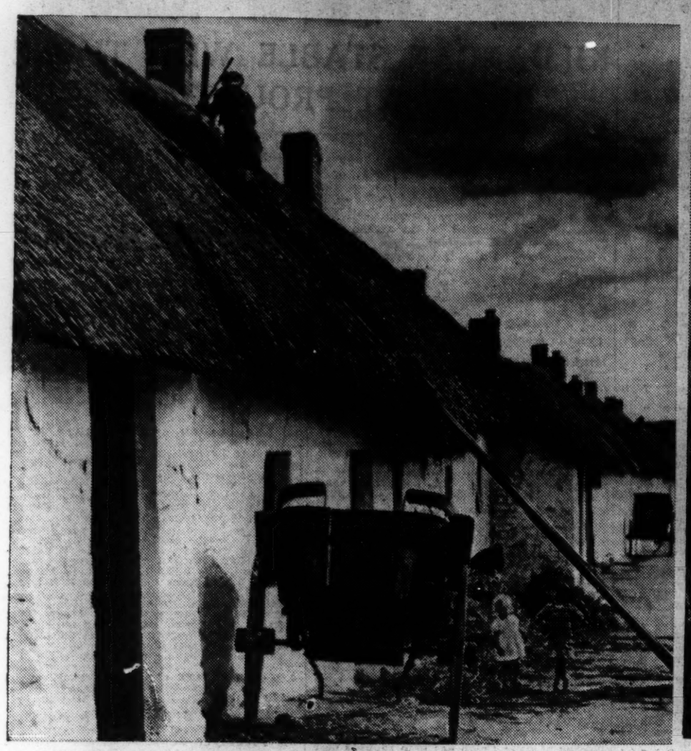
VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

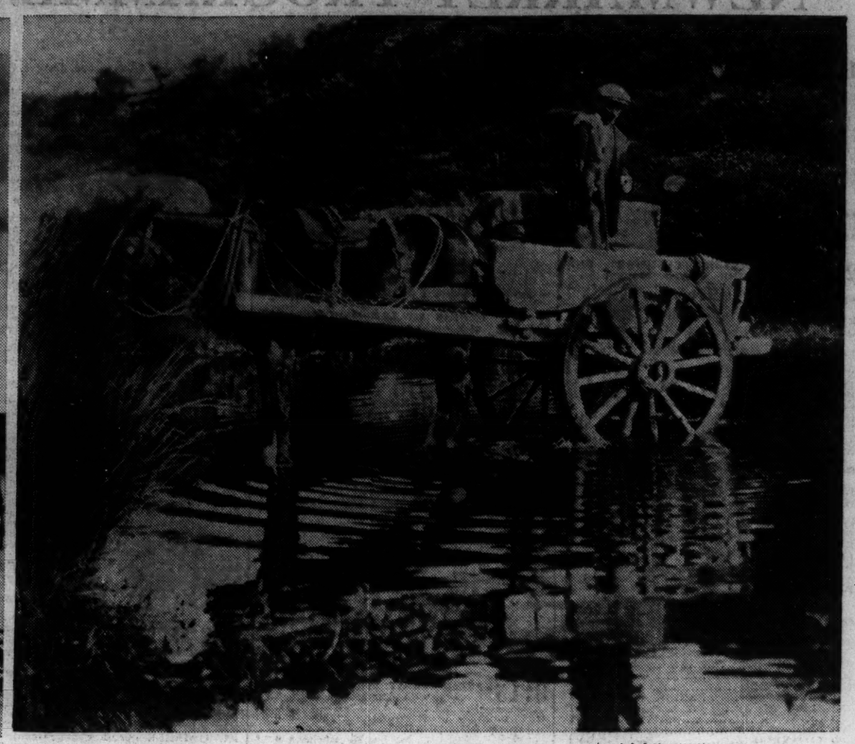
MONAGHAN, Thursday.

After two days' hearing, the trial concluded at Monaghan Circuit Court this evening of a case in which Terence Molloy, an attendant at Monaghan Mental Hospital, and Francis Steenson, a farmer of Scarva, Clones, were charged with wounding John Murphy, Greagh; with being in possession of a revolver, and with assault.

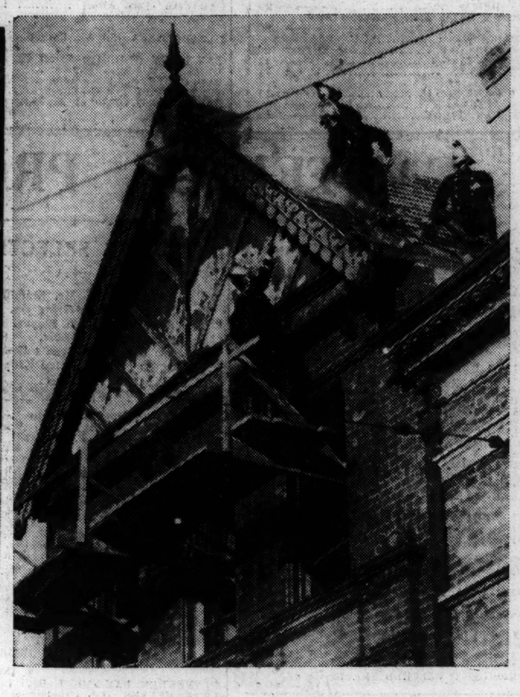
The evidence showed that Hugh Murphy had a quarrel with his wife, who ordered him to leave. He returned that night late and took his baby of ten months old from its mother in bed and brought it to his father's house. A few nights later five armed and masked men called at Murphy's house and demanded the baby. A scuffle took place between the raiders and the occupants of the house, and

THE WATERFORD FARMERS : A DUBLIN FIRE.





THATCHING AND DRAWING WATER.—Most farmers (left) think of thatching in October, but it is quite a different thing to be compelled to draw water (right).



LURE OF THE FIRE.—Crowd (left) watching a fire at "The Hut," Phibsborough, Dublin, and (right) members of the Fire Brigade on the roof.

THE WATERFORD FARMERS.—Photograph taken on the arrival at Waterford of the nine prisoners who were acquitted by the Military Tribunal.

A TROPICAL SCENE. — A photograph taken in the Palm House, Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, where autumn clearing-up is in progress.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.—Old College v. Optimists at Sydney parade yesterday.

The Dundalk, Newry and Greenore Railway Staff Dance, held at the Greenore Hotel, County Louth, on Wednesday night.

POINTS IN DUNLOP LEADERSHIP

Dunlop

has the finest and most up-to-date Motor Wheel Works in the Empire..... A Dunlop Tyre on a Dunlop Wheel is the perfect unit.

TRADE MARK

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (IRELAND) LIMITED, Dunlop House, Lower Abbey St., DUBLIN, C.S. Dunlop House, Lower Glanmire Rd., CORK. And at BELFAST.

5H/1108 C.F.H.1

Try the way that removes FILM

Here is the way to keep your teeth white and brilliant.

Discoloured teeth are due to dingy film. Feel for it with your tongue. It stains teeth yellow. Germs by the million breed in film.

To fight film use Pepsodent. The new polishing material in Pepsodent is one of the great discoveries of the day. Its power to remove film . . . its distinction of being twice as soft as polishing materials in common use has gained wide recognition.

Try Pepsodent. See teeth whiten as the film goes. Get a tube today.

SPECIAL FILM-REMOVING TOOTH PASTE — Pepsodent — THE PEPSODENT CO.

the special film-removing tooth paste

Use Pepsodent twice a day. See your dentist at least twice a year. 6

WATER SUPPLY OF HOWTH.

APPEAL TO CONSUMERS.

When Mr. P. J. Meghen, Commissioner, sat yesterday to transact the business of the Howth Urban Council, the Clerk (Mr. Higginbotham) reported that the shortage of the water supply in the district still continued, and the Vartry supply had to be rationed. The number of consumers had so increased that the old water supply was quite inadequate. Raheny and Killester consumed a large proportion of the water passing through Killester meter, and until the meter was removed to the urban boundary the actual consumption per head could not be obtained with any certainty. It was obvious, however, that sufficient water could not be provided from the Vartry mains for an increased population. A new and larger main from Dublin, even if the Corporation could spare the water, would cost about £16,000.

The Commissioner decided to request the removal of the meter to the urban boundary, and he appealed to ratepayers generally to be extremely economical in the use of water until the present difficult situation was over. He made an order allowing extra remuneration to the water inspectors.

A letter was received from the Department of Local Government and Public Health stating that £7,000 had been transferred to the credit of the Council, being the first instalment of £12,500 sanctioned for the erection of houses. Sanction was also given to the acceptance of Mr. William Lacey's tender of £2,000 for the sewer extension at Claremont and Connor's field.

The Commissioner directed that the contract be completed and the work put in hand as soon as possible.

Three further applications for loans under the Small Dwellings Acts were sanctioned, and three other applications approved by the Commissioner, who made an order that all necessary documents be sent to the Minister.

FUNERAL OF BROTHER M. PAUL McGRATH.

The funeral took place yesterday of the Rev. Brother Mary Paul McGrath, of the Holy Ghost Order, Blackrock College, after Solemn Requiem Mass in the College chapel, to Dean's Grange Cemetery.

Brother McGrath was for sixty-one years a member of the Holy Ghost Congregation, being professed in 1872. He celebrated his diamond jubilee last year. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. M. Mackey, C.S.Sp., D.Litt., assisted by the Rev. D. Liston, C.S.Sp., D.D., deacon; the Rev. J. Butler, C.S.Sp., sub-deacon; the Rev. R. Walker, C.S.Sp., master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. J. Burke, C.S.Sp., Vice-President, Blackrock College, presided.

Among those present were President de Valera, who was accompanied by his son, Mr. Eamonn de Valera; Mr. William J. Corrigan, President, Blackrock College Union; Mr. M. J. Corrigan, Chief State Solicitor, and Dr. A. P. Sonin.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Board of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was held on Thursday morning, 12th of October, at ten o'clock, Dr. T. Gillman Moorhead, President of the Royal College of Physicians, in the chair. Also present—Miss M. Angela Roland, Mr. Cecil Dobbs, C.M.G.; Alderman Dr. Myles Keogh, Lady Taylor, Right Hon. Lord RoimPatrick, D.S.O.; Dr. C. C. de Burgh Daly, Dr. Frederick Gill (Assessor), and the Registrar.

Minutes of the last Board meeting were read and signed.

The minutes of the General Purposes and Nursing Committee and the House and Finance Committee were read and confirmed.

Accounts for September were before the meeting and passed for payment, amounting to the sum of £1,146 6/3. Cheques were duly signed in discharge of same. Receipts for the month came to £820 7/9.

The House Physician, Dr. C. H. McMahon, reported that some 4,246 patients were treated in the various dispensaries during the month. 178 cases were admitted to the wards.

The following gifts were received per the Lady Superintendent, Miss Northey, for which the Governors return best thanks to the donors:—Mr. Jameson, apples; Major O'Sullivan, three baskets apples; Dr. Kinnear, apples; Dr. Henry C. Drury, periodicals; Mrs. McCoy, cake; Rev. Mr. Cole, from Irishtown road Methodist Church, fruit and bread; Dr. T. Henry Wilson, books for Nurses' Home; the Editor of the *Irish Times*, Ltd., and the Editor of *Independent Newspapers*, Ltd., free copies daily papers supplied.

MONTESSORI TRAINING COURSE.

An extension of the 19th International Course now being held in London has been arranged to commence on October 16th AT DOMINICAN CONVENT, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

This Course will rank equal with the London Course, and all Students Qualifying will receive the full MONTESSORI DIPLOMA.

Special arrangements for Religious Orders.

Particulars obtainable from THE REV. MOTHER, Dominican Convent, SION HILL, BLACKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.

JEYES' FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

Sold Everywhere

7 SIZES 6D. TO 8/-

Winner of 155 Prize Medals

CAN BALDNESS BE CURED?

See the almost miraculous case recorded in favour of P. J. E. McDonough in advertisement in to-morrow's *Irish Times*.

"POUND 87 DEAD RATS IN THE MORNING AFTER LAYING ROMOR OVERNIGHT."—"LET ROMOR GET RID OF YOUR RATS & MICE." IN TINS, 7½ & 1/3 FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

SUIT, COSTUME OR OVERCOAT DRY CLEANED & PRESSED for 5/-

R. & J. McKECHNIE, Ltd., 134 STEPHEN'S GREEN, 76 AUNGIER STREET, 22 MARINO MART, FAIRVIEW. DUBLIN

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

GORDON RICHARDS AGAIN.

MEDIEVAL KNIGHT PAYS TRIBUTE TO COLOMBO.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

NEWMARKET, Thursday Night.

ANOTHER Gordon Richards day! The champion jockey only rode half a winner on Tuesday and had a blank day yesterday. He had no ride in the first race to-day, and his mount Justification, an odds-on chance, was beaten in the second race. Then he flared right up and rode the winners of the other five races on the card, thus sweeping past Tommy Loates's total of 222 winners in a season. His last winner, Tetrapylon, too, was at a good price, and there were roars of cheering for him.

The best winner he rode was Mr. J. A. Dewar's Gay Crusader colt, Medieval Knight, who won the Middle Park Stakes handsomely by a length and a short-head from Mrs. Rustom and Flying Coot, with Blazonry, Alishah and Valerius close up, and running so close together that I should hesitate to say which of the three was fourth.

FORMS WORKS OUT WELL.

The public form worked out well, and the race again demonstrated how vastly superior Colombo is to the rest of the two-year-olds. He has only met Medieval Knight once. That was at Goodwood, when at evens he beat the Beckhampton colt by three lengths.

It was a bigger and more representative field than we usually see in the Middle Park Stakes, for practically all the good ones were there except the champion, who, by an oversight, was omitted from this race and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, events which he could not well have lost as there are no penalties in either. Master Vere, who has been carrying all before him, was also absent.

They were a good-looking lot too, for Valerius, Medieval Knight, Flamenco, the colt by Felstead out of Constellation, John James and Mrs. Rustom are all good-lookers. It was Flying Coot who set off in front, and she set a merry gallop, followed by Flamenco and Mrs. Rustom, nearest the stands.

GOOD JOCKEYSHIP.

Flying Coot continued to lead well clear of the others, but up the hill she began to come back to them. In the dip it looked as if Medieval Knight was going to drop out. But Richards allows very few horses to stop under him, and then he swept on to win well from the Aga Khan's filly, who just beat her stable companion for second place.

It was a good performance, and Medieval Knight is a good colt now. I confess, however, to being a little doubtful about his future. Flying Coot went so fast that Blazonry never got time to settle down. Valerius, Alishah and Blazonry are one and the same horse, that is, 17lb. behind Colombo.

The Constellation colt was slowly away. He wants time, and should be a good one next year. When he met Medieval Knight on the July course he was getting 15lb. with Mrs. Rustom and Flying Coot in the stable, as well as Light Brocade, Frank Butters is well off for good fillies.

FRENCH PLATER'S WIN.

I mentioned that Medieval Knight might have stopped with a less resolute jockey on him than Richards. The French plater, Bleu de Roi II., who won the Heath Plate, would certainly have done so. He had made the running, and in the dip he ducked. The champion jockey was standing for no such nonsense, and he made Bleu de Roi II. go on and win by three lengths and a length from Nash Light and Bright Spark.

This winner belongs to the well-known bookmaker, Mr. Alfred Heathorn, for whom Mr. Douglas-Pennant trains him. This trainer also won the valuable Suffolk Nursery with Marsters for another bookmaker, Mr. J. E. Rowson, who owns him in partnership with Mr. Joe Cooper, who won many races with his dam, Princess of Mars.

He was leniently handicapped, being set to receive 29lb. from the top weight, Satyr. Lord Carnarvon's speedy colt ran a fine race, but Marsters drew out in the dip and beat him by three lengths. The Grasmere colt was third, and Rambler finished close up.

HERONSLEA'S DEFEAT.

This made Richards's third winner, and Myrobella, in the Challenge Stakes, was his fourth. Myrobella was opposed only by Heronslea, and instead of receiving 8lb. from him under the weight-for-age scale, she had to give him 10lb. Actually she was meeting him on 25lb. worse terms than in the July Cup.

She beat him, though it was only by a head. Still, it was an easy head, and she won cleverly without being given a hard race. She passed him coming into the dip, but the old horse stayed on well up the hill and closed some of the gap that divided them a furlong out.

Richards's mount in the last race, Mr. Dewar's Tetrapylon, is a temperamental filly, and she went badly in the market, odds being laid on Lord Astor's Instantaneous. In the dip Tetrapylon looked as if she was going to drop out. Up the hill she began to run on again, and then she won by a length from Instantaneous and Faloudeh.

JUSTIFICATION'S RACE.

This made Mr. Dewar's second winner. A third runner he had at the meeting was the shortest-priced one of the lot. This was Justification, who, in the Witchford Selling Plate, was making his first appearance in plating company.

Odds were laid on him, but he was well beaten three lengths behind Best Bargain, a tubed outsider, for whom there was no bid when she was offered. She is by Embargo, and belongs to Lady Robinson, widow of the well-known breeder, who had the Worksop Manor Stud.

Lord Astor's Creme Brulee, with odds laid on him, won the Lowther Stakes. He had a long lead, and his jockey was taking it very easily until in the last furlong he found that Hill Song had made up six lengths on him. Then he had to shake him up to win by a length.

SELECTIONS.

It is a mild card with which the meeting ends to-morrow. The best race is the Prendergast Stakes, which I expect to see MEADOW RHU win from the Aga Khan's pair, Salamalik and Bay Monk. The Royal Stakes should be won by YOUNG LOVER, and the Exning Welter Handicap by ILION.

At the sales this morning, Captain Boyd-Rochfort offered his Cambridgeshire candidate, Galaxas, who was knocked down to Mr. Joe Shepherd for 1,500 guineas, and goes to Middleham to be trained by Dobson Peacock.

GALTEE MORE.

MEADOW RHU MAY SCORE.

ILION'S CHANCE IN THE EXNING STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

MANITOBA runs to-day in the Exning Stakes at Newmarket, and as the distance, six furlongs, seems most suitable to him, he may renew acquaintance with the winners' enclosure. His task is not easy, for he has the top weight of 9st. 7lb. Spirituelle II. has given one or two smart performances in sprints, but it looks to me that she has been given too much to carry to-day. We have not seen Unlikely at his best this year, and I have an idea that this son of Blandford would have done better if kept to longer distances than this.

Grindleton ran a good third at the first October meeting when carrying 15lb. more than he has this time. He was beaten only a neck and a short head by All-a'Fire and Embosser, and will be meeting All-a'Fire on 4lb. better terms this afternoon. I do not consider Stairway in front of Ilion, who showed something of his old dash when beating Red Lady and Whin at Newbury recently. He may not find the going quite as good here as it was in Berkshire.

Paddington has come right into form and has won his last two races, the first of which was over the same distance as this. Mop End and Red Queen I do not like on this occasion, and I think that the winner will prove to be

ILION,

who will be ridden by H. Wragg.

Meadow Rhu, whom G. Richards will ride in the Prendergast Stakes, met with her first defeat as soon as she was bearing a name. As the Mellowness filly she had gained stylish successes in her two previous efforts. It was Light Brigade that administered defeat to her at York, not an ignoble defeat when we consider how impressively Light Brocade won here on Cesarewitch day. The Aga Khan's colours will be carried by Salamalik or Bay Monk, both useful in company such as this. I cannot feel much enthusiasm about any of the others, and

MEADOW RHU

may be the best selection, with Frank Butters's selected as the danger.

Young Lover, winner of the Scottish Derby and the Newmarket St. Leger, will be opposed by only Foxbridge and Attwood in the Royal Stakes.

YOUNG LOVER

has found his best form now, and I do not think the others will trouble him much.

The Southfield Stakes may go to

APPLE PEEL,

who dead-heated with Within the Law at Ayr.

DERRING DO

may get back to winning form in the Bedale Handicap at Catterick, but There He Goes and Lanson are a couple who will not be easily shaken off. Nevett is still getting plenty of winners in the North and

JEAN'S DREAM

in the Leyburn Handicap may add to his score.

NEWMARKET RESULTS.

1.15—**LOWTHER STAKES** of 15 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. 1½ m.

Lord Astor's ch. g. CREME BRULEE, by Bruleur—Miss Cavendish, 5. 9-13 ...R. Dick 1
Lady Ludlow's HILL SONG, 4. 9-12. H. Wragg 2
Mrs. A. E. McKinlay's LAVOL, 4. 8-7. F. Weston 3
Off 1.20. (Winner trained by Lawson.)

Betting—3 to 1 on CREME BRULEE, 5 to 1 agst. Lavol, 9 to 1 Hill Song.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 5/6.
Won by one length; ten lengths.

1.45—**WITCHFORD THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. 7 f.

Lady Robinson's b. f. BEST BARGAIN, by Embargo—Bess of Hardwick, 8-4. T. Weston 1
Mr. J. A. Dewar's JUSTIFICATION, 9-4 ..... G. Richards 2
Mrs. G. Robinson's BEN, 9-4 ..... H. Beasley 3

Also ran—Gillgowan (R. Dick), Vertugadin (R. A. Jones), Gaien (B. Carslake), Old Ireland (R. Perryman), Foi Amour (E. Fox), Cecias (S. Donoghue), The Bear (J. Childs), Copt (G. Nicoll), Straight Larch (M. Beary), Peppernoot (T. Lowrey), Farola (H. Wragg), Galley of Lorne (A. P. Taylor), Magic Glove (C. Ray). Off 1.50. (Winner trained by Lord G. Dundas.)

Betting—11 to 10 on Justification, 6 to 1 agst. Magic Glove, 7 to 1 Straight Larch, 100 to 8 Farola, 100 to 7 each Ben and Foi Amour, 100 to 6 each Vertugadin and Gillgowan, 20 to 1 each Decias, The Bear and Galley of Lorne, 33 to 1 BEST BARGAIN or any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 110/6; places, 20/6, 3/-, 8/-.
Won by two lengths; one and a half lengths. Straight Larch was fourth and Peppernoot last.
There was no bid for the winner.

2.15—**HEATH PLATE** (handicap) of 300 sovs. 1 m.

Mr. A. Heathorn's b. c. BLEU DE ROI II., by Mon Talisman—Miss Grits, 3. 7-6 ..... G. Richards 1
Lord Glanely's NASH LIGHT, 4. 8-0 ...G. Nicoll 2
Lady Lyons's BRIGHT SPARK, 4. 7-0 ..... F. Hunter 3

Also ran—Hot Bun (S. Donoghue), Bow and Arrow (R. Dick), Double Arch (P. Monoghue), Solmint (S. Wragg), Powder Boy (T. Weston), Eau de Roses (F. Fox), Quy (R. James), Steppon (E. Smith). Off 2.20. (Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. BLEU DE ROI II., 7 to 2 Bow and Arrow, 6 to 1 Double Arch, 8 to 1 Nash Light, 10 to 1 Quy, 100 to 7 each Solmint and Steppon, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 5/6; places, 3/3, 6/-, 16/-.
Won by three lengths; one length. Solmint was fourth and Hot Bun last.

2.45—**MIDDLE PARK STAKES** of £2,707 to winner. Two-year-olds. 6 f.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's b. c. MEDIEVAL KNIGHT, by Gay Crusader—Hasty Love, 9-0 ..... G. Richards 1
H.H. Aga Khan's MRS. RUSTOM, 8-11 ..... M. Beary 2
Sir A. Butt's FLYING COOT, 8-11 ...B. Carslake 3
Sir A. Bailey's Valerius, 9-0 ..... R. A. Jones 0
Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Constellation, 9-0 ..... H. Wragg 0
Lord H. de Walden's Blazonry, 9-0 R. Perryman 0
H.H. Aga Khan's Alishah, 9-0 ..... F. Fox 0
Lord Rosebery's Flamenco, 9-0 ..... E. Smith 0
Major J. B. Walker's Feather Boy, 9-0 H. Jelliss 0
Mr. J. E. Widener's Autumn, 9-0 ..... J. Childs 0
Capt. A. S. Wilson's John James, 9-0 ...G. Nicoll 0
Off 2.45. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting—9 to 4 agst. Blazonry, 100 to 30 MEDIEVAL KNIGHT, 13 to 2 Mrs. Rustom, 7 to 1 Flying Coot, 8 to 1 Valerius, 100 to 8 Alishah, 100 to 7 Flamenco, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 11/-; places, 4/6, 4/3, 6/9.
Flying Coot, on the far side, showed the way to Mrs. Rustom, on the stand side, Blazonry and Medieval Knight, Alishah heading the others. Flying Coot was in front of Mrs. Rustom, Blazonry and Medieval Knight down the hill, but the leader began to shorten her stride on the rising ground, and Medieval Knight got up close home to win a good race by one length; a short head separated second and third. Blazonry was fourth, Olishah fifth, Valerius sixth, John James seventh, and Feather Boy last. Time—1 min. 12 1-5 secs.

3.15—**SUFFOLK NURSERY HANDICAP** of 1,000 sovs. 5 f.

Mr. J. E. Rowson's br. g. MARSTERS, by Tetrameter—Princess of Mars, 7-7 ..... G. Richards 1
Lord Carnarvon's SATYR, 9-7 ..... C. Ray 2
Miss D. Paget's GRASMERE C., 8-6 ..... H. Beasley 3

Also ran:—Woodhouse (R. A. Jones), Dignitary (S. Donoghue), Totem Dance (G. Nicoll), Sunderland (B. Carslake), Leighton Tor f. (R. Dick), Quintet (A. Wragg), Constable (H. Wragg), Vasiloff (J. Childs), Quartette (R. Perryman), Fines Herbes (T. Weston), Blandette (M. Beary), Rambler (F. Fox), Blue Idol (S. Wragg), Capablanca (E. Smith). Off 3.19. (Winner trained by Douglas-Pennant.)

Betting—9 to 4 agst. MARSTERS, 11 to 4 Satyr, 10 to 1 each Rambler, Blandette and Vasiloff, 100 to 9 Leighton Tor filly, 100 to 8 Grasmere colt, 100 to 7 Totem Dance filly, 100 to 6 Fines Herbes, 20 to 1 Sunderland, 33 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 8/-; places, 4/3, 5/6, 8/-.
Won by three lengths; one length. Rambler was fourth, Blue Idol last.

3.45—**CHALLENGE STAKES** of 15 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. 6 f.

Lord Lonsdale's ro. or gr. f. MYROBELLA, by Tetratema—Dolabella, 3. 9-6...G. Richards 1
Mr. W. R. Smith's HERONSLEA, 6. 8-12 ..... J. Childs 2

Off 3.46. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting—15 to 8 on MYROBELLA.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 2/9.
Won by a head.

4.15—**BRETBY STAKES** of 100 sovs. each. Two years old. 6 f.

Mrs. J. A. Dewar's b. or gr. f. TETRAPYLON, by Tetratema—Dawn Wind. 9-0...G. Richards 1
Lord Astor's INSTANTANEOUS, 9-0...R. Dick 2
H.H. Aga Khan's FALOUDEN, 9-0...M. Beary 3

Also ran:—Lady Rosemary (J. Childs). Off 4.16. (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting—5 to 4 on Instantaneous, 5 to 2 agst. Falouden, 11 to 2 TETRAPYLON, 8 to 1 Lady Rosemary.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 12/3.
Won by a length; three-quarters of a length.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE (10/- stake)—Bleu de Roi II. and Marsters—Dividend, £4 17/-; pool, £1,988; 366 winning tickets.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS.

Daily Sketch Double — Red Queen and Young Lover.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Cambridgeshire Stakes, Newmarket—Light Sussex.
at 9.26 a.m. yesterday.
Scurry Selling Welter Handicap, Newcastle—Solvent.
Stockton Handicap—Bach.
All engagements in Lady Fitzwilliam's name—Priory Court, Swiftsure.
All engagements—Rose Gift (covered by Embargo), Camden, Celbridge, Lucrezia Borgia, Virtuous.

WINTER SPORTS AND GAMES.

If you are interested in Hunting, in Coursing, in Rugby Football, or in Hockey, enrol now as a reader of "THE IRISH FIELD," either with your local newsagent or by direct subscription to Head Office, 11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

Royal Stakes—Young Lover.
Kedington Plate—Red Hackle.
Exning Handicap—Ilion.
Prendergast Stakes—Meadow Rhu (nap).
Southfield Stakes—Apple Peel.
Kennett Stakes—Thermidor.

TO-DAY'S DOUBLE.

Meadow Rhu (Newmarket) and Jean's Dream (Catterick).

1.45—**ROYAL STAKES**, a post sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each. 1¼ m.

SCARLET TIGER (Ld. Durham) Lambton 10 1
BETTY (Ld. Astor) ..... Lawson 9 10
MANITOBA (Ld. Woolavington) F. Darling 9 8
FOXBRIDGE (Lt.-Col. Giles Loder) Gilpin 9 8
YOUNG LOVER (Sir A. Butt) Fk. Butters 9 8
TYPHONIC (Maj. J. Courtauld) B. Jarvis 9 3
LOCHIEL (Mr. J. A. Dewar)...F. Darling 9 3
HAVELOCK (Ld. Woolavington) F. Darling 8 12
BEACON HILL (Ld. Durham)...Lambton 8 2
ATTWOOD (Mr. Somerville Tattersall) ..... Lawson 8 2

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
100	FOXBRIDGE ..... J. Childs	5/1
011	YOUNG LOVER ..... R. Perryman	2/5
	ATTWOOD ..... G. Richards	8/1

2.15—**KEDINGTON CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Two-year-olds. 5 f.

STRATFORD ST. MARYS (Mr. V. P. Misa) ..... V. Smyth 9 3
RED HACKLE (Mr. D. Waugh) D. Waugh 9 3
QUEEN ELIZABETH C. (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... N. Cannon 9 3
LUCKY STAR (Mrs. T. Lonsdale) ..... H. Leader 8 10
NIL NISI (Mrs. L. W. S. Long) ..... Briscoe 8 10
THE SCRIBE (Mr. M. Field) Boyd-Rochfort 8 10
DORMITORY (Mr. A. B. Pope) ..... Digby 8 10
FEDERAL (Mr. G. E. D. Langley) N. Cannon 8 7
DESMONA (Mr. D. S. Gales) ..... T. Leader 8 7
BRIM (Mr. W. E. Livock) ..... G. Sadler 8 7
TAGANROG (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Ellison 8 7
NAVAL RESERVE (Lord Fitzwilliam) ..... Lord G. Dundas 8 7
GOLDEN SWALLOW (Mr. E. C. Jones) ..... C. Leader 8 7
DECOY (Capt. L. Montagu) ..... Earl 8 7
ON WITH THE DANCE F. (Mrs. E. A. Dodd) ..... Barling 8 7
COPINE (Mr. R. Franklin) ...M. Hartigan 8 7
DORLAND (Lady Helen McCalmont) Briscoe 8 7
FANTASSIN (Mr. V. P. Gilpin) ..... Gilpin 8 7
LIDO (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling 8 7
DARE-DEVIL (Mr. S. H. Darling) S. Darling 8 7
AUDIENCE (Mr. G. Harper) ..... G. Sadler 8 7
FAN F. by Knockando (Mr. A. A. Redman) ..... H. Hamshaw 8 7

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
511	RED HACKLE ..... Perryman	5/2
103	QUEEN ELIZABETH COLT ..... R. A. Jones	9/2
034	LUCKY STAR ..... ———	100/6
000	NIL NISI ..... ———	20/1
004	THE SCRIBE ..... J. Childs	20/1
0	DORMITORY ..... ———	20/1
30	FEDERAL ..... ———	20/1
00	DESMONA ..... E. Quick	20/1
00	BRIM ..... E. Smith	20/1
0	TAGANROG ..... ———	20/1
204	NAVAL RESERVE ..... ———	20/1
400	GOLDEN SWALLOW ..... DECOY ..... ———	10/1 20/1
340	ON WITH THE DANCE FILLY ..... F. Hartigan	20/1 8 7
003	COPINE ..... G. Richards	100/14
0	DORLAND ..... H. Beasley	20/1
422	FANTASSIN ..... G. Nicoll	11/2
02	LIDO ..... H. Wragg or	11/4
0	DARE DEVIL ..... H. Wragg	11/4
000	AUDIENCE ..... B. Carslake	20/1
000	FAN FILLY ..... Whitaker	20/1 8 4

2.45—**EXNING WELTER HANDICAP**, with 500 sovs. added. 6 f.

	Age	st. lb.
MANITOBA (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	3	9 7
SPIRITUELLE II. (Mr. S. J. Unzne) ..... C. Leader	3	9 4
UNLIKELY (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	5	9 3
GRINDLETON (Mr. J. Sharples) Cundell	5	9 2
STAIRWAY (Mr. M. Field) ...B. Rochfort	3	9 1
ILION (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ...O. Bell	3	8 12
ADRIATIC (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton	3	8 11
PADDINGTON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	8 9
ALL-A'FIRE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ...C. Peck	4	8 8
MOP END (Mrs. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake) ..... Watts	3	8 6
RED QUEEN (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) Sneyd	a	8 0
BRIDGE FIEND (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	3	7 7

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
000	MANITOBA ..... G. Richards	7/4
013	SPIRITUELLE II. ..... R. Perryman	10/1
040	UNLIKELY ..... C. Ray	100/6
203	GRINDLETON ..... F. Fox	100/8
200	STAIRWAY ..... J. Childs	100/6
010	ILION ..... H. Wragg	100/6
211	PADDINGTON ..... G. Nicoll	100/30
001	ALL A-FIRE ..... Carslake	100/8
211	MOP END ..... M. Beary	6/1
002	RED QUEEN ..... E. Smith	5/2
013	BRIDGE FIEND ..... T. Weston	100/6

3.15—**PRENDERGAST STAKES** of 25 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added. Two-year-olds. 5 f.

	st. lb.
METRE (Duke of Westminster) ... Persse	9 7
MEADOW RHU (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	9 4
SALAMALIK (H.H. Aga Khan) Fk. Butters	9 4
HESPERITUS (Major McCalmont) ... Persse	9 0
CARACOL (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	8 7
KINGSWOOD (Major A. Bonsor) ..... F. Hartigan	8 7
CAPABBLANCA (Sir W. Burbridge) ..... J. Jarvis	8 7
BAY MONK (H.H. Aga Khan) Fk. Butters	8 7
MERTOY C. (Miss Paget) ..... Briscoe	8 7
PAPER CAP (Lord Rosebery) ... J. Jarvis	8 7
TELEGRAPHY (Sir G. Bullough) J. Jarvis	8 4
CARRICKORE (Duke of Marlborough) ..... Whitaker	8 4

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
112	MEADOW RHU ..... G. Richards	2/1
112	SALAMALIK ..... M. Beary	6/4
133	BAY MONK ..... M. Beary	6/4
0	CARACOL ..... R. Dick	5/1
000	KINGSWOOD ..... J. Childs	10/1
	MERTOY COLT ..... H. Beasley	100/8
	PAPER CAP ..... H. Wragg	100/12
000	TELEGRAPHY ..... E. Smith	100/8
023	CARRICKORE ..... F. Fox	13/2

3.45—**SOUTHFIELD STAKES** (handicap) with 300 sovs. added. 1½ m.

	st. lb.
CAREFUL SAILOR (Mr. E. Robson) ..... W. Nightingall	5 9 0
MELDRUM (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	4 8 10
BACHT (Mr. H. Kent) ..... Digby	4 8 7
PORTHAON (Sir M. McAlpine) J. M. Bell	a 8 6
COPRA (Mr. R. L. Jolliffe) ..... Beatty	5 8 3
HAPPY MANMORE (Mrs. Sinclair) Sneyd	4 8 2
RANDOLPH (Mr. L. Cundell)...Cundell	3 8 0
PENNY-A-LINER (Mr. H. Leader) Owner	4 7 13
CHINESE CHARACTER (Mr. Sidebottom) ..... Kirk	3 7 12
MUEZZIN (Mr. D. S. Gales)...T. Leader	a 7 11
APPLE PEEL (Mr. H. M. Martineau) ..... F. Farguharson	3 7 11
DOUBLE BELL (Capt. Ahern) ..... Digby	4 7 9
PROTOMARTYR (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	3 7 8
TOMMY MAC (Lord Blandford) ..... B. Rochfort	3 7 3
LADY'S MAN (Mrs. Cocke)...D. Pennant	3 7 1

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
021	MELIMITM ..... M. Beary	11/2
031	BACHT ..... F. Black	8/1
000	PORTHAON ..... C. Richards	8/1
300	HAPPY MANMORE ..... E. Smith	20/1
303	COPRA ..... ———	20/1
144	RANDOLPH ..... K. Gethin	10/1
440	PENNY-A-LINER ..... F. Lane	20/1
133	CHINESE CHARACTER...T. Weston	9/2
311	MUEZZIN ..... E. Quick	100/8
010	APPLE PEEL ..... G. Richards	7/2
041	DOUBLE BELL ..... J. Dines	9/4
033	TOMMY MAC ..... Fox	10/1
003	LADY'S MAN ..... ———	3/1

4.15—**KENNETT STAKES**, with 200 sovs. added. For three-year-olds. 5 f.

SLIEVE DONARD (Mr. P. Gribbin) ..... Briscoe 9 5
COMPLACENT (Lord Derby) ..... Lambton 9 2
ROYAL BROCADE (Lady Yule) J. Cannon 9 2
BEN (Mrs. G. Robinson) ..... Briscoe 9 2
THERMIDOR (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave 8 12
BUSHRANGER (Mrs. D. M. Martin) ..... W. Martin 8 9
KING'S FANCY (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg 8 9
BUCKERELL (Mr. W. H. Morgan) Sneyd 8 7
MISCHANCE (Mrs. M. Chadwick) Madden 8 4
MINNESINGER (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell 8 4
ITSABOY (Mr. C. Leader) ..... C. Leader 8 2
EMBOSSER (Mr. H. W. W. Simms)... Digby 8 4

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast.
300	SLIEVE DONARD ..... R. Beasley	5/1
420	COMPLACENT ..... W. Weston	6/1
030	ROYAL BROCADE ..... R. A. Jones	100/14
310	THERMIDOR ..... C. Richards	10/1
024	KING'S FANCY ..... G. Richards	7/2
000	BUCKERELL ..... E. Smith	100/8
000	ITSABOY ..... ———	100/8
422	EMBOSSER ..... F. Black	3/1

CATTERICK PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

Hartforth Nursery—Mr. Standfast.
Beddle Handicap—Derring Do.
Kipling Selling—Lute Player.
Easby Selling—Body-Line.
Leyburn Handicap—Jean's Dream (nap).
Darlington Plate—Painted Lady.

2.0—**HARTFORTH NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE** of 110 sovs. 7 f.

	st. lb.
SUNNE'S BRIDE F. (Lord Londonderry) ..... O. Bell	8 9
SANS CHAPEAU (Mr. J. McLean) ..... H. Hartigan	8 8
MR. STANDFAST (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... F. Leach	8 7
STREENAN (Mrs. E. Duncan) ..... Storie	8 6
DESTINE (Mr. M. D. Peacock) ..... Storie	8 2

The above have arrived.

ELENI F. (Mr. T. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	9 7
CANNA G. (Mr. Milne) ..... Easterby	9 4
GARTER PRINCESS (Mr. Aldridge) Bisgood	9 3
CHEAP JACK (Mr. B. Irving) R. Armstrong	9 0
SKY HERO (Mr. R. Brendon)...F. Leach	8 9
ASSYRIAN MAID (Sir V. Sassoon) H. Peacock	8 9
VENERY (Mr. J. de Rothschild) F. Pratt	8 9
SCALTDACK (Mr. F. C. Nolan) R. J. Colling	8 7
PERSIAN LAMB (Mr. H. Roberts)...Boyd	8 6
POLYAD (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Easterby	8 5
ROSTHWAITE (Sir E. Hoyle) G. Armstrong	8 5
SERVISOL (Sir E. Hoyle) ... F. Armstrong	8 4
LEADING SEAMAN (Lt.-Cmdr. Leake) ..... F. Armstrong	8 3
GLENCHELANE F. (Mr. A. Winn) Bazley	8 3
HOLY SMOKE (Mr. J. Johnstone) J. Green	8 1
DENSIFOLIA F. (Mr. H. D. Peacock) ..... H. Peacock	8 0
POUTOUNAIRE C. (Mr. J. Sharp) Walters	7 13
SOUBRETTE (Mr. F. Armstrong) ..... E. Armstrong	7 13
BETHLENA F. (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ..... M. Peacock	7 12
NORGILL C. (Mr. J. Harper) ... J. Harper	7 12

2.30—**BEDALE HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. 1 m. 5 f. 125 yds. Age st. lb.

LANSON (Mr. D. Goold)...R. J. Colling	a	8 13
DERRING DO (Mr. A. Dunn) V. Smyth	3	8 8
PRESIDENT WILFRED (Mr. Davidson) ..... Vasey	5	7 6

The above have arrived.

ARCTIC LIGHT (Ld. Derby)...Lambton	a	9 7
IMOGEN (10lb. ex.) (Capt. C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey	6	9 7
SILVER CASTOR (Mrs. Grieve) ..... H. Peacock	a	9 1
DOUBLE BELL (7lb. ex.) (Capt. Ahern) ..... Digby	4	8 9
MR. BERTRAM (Mrs. Shafto) H. Leader	6	8 7
LINCRUSTA (Mr. S. Morris) F. Armstrong	3	8 5
INCHBREK (Mr. K.-Lennox) M. Peacock	4	8 5
WILLY P. (Miss L. Dixon) ..... Easterby	6	8 3
TUPPENCE (Miss D. Paget) Briscoe	3	8 0
POMPELMOOSE (Mr. Smith) ..... G. Armstrong	3	8 0
EPEJEN (Mrs. H. H. Asquith) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7 11
GUARDIAN (Lord Lonsdale) ..... R. Armstrong	4	7 7
THERE HE GOES (Mr. E. H. Bell) ..... Easterby	3	7 5
KIPPIT LORE (Mr. R. Lumsden) Storie	6	7 3
CARONA (Mr. J. Blyth) ... G. Bennett	4	7 3
LANDSEER (Sir H. Samman) Renton	5	7 0

3.0—**KIPLIN SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 110 sovs. 5 f.

	Age	st. lb.
LYNDLEY (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	6	8 13
THE ROUMBA (Mr. G. Burnett) Boyd	3	8 4
PRIAMUS (Mr. G. Burnett) ..... Boyd	6	8 1
SWEET SOL (Mr. H. Hartigan) Owner	3	7 13
GLEN ROYAL (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ..... Reader	3	7 7
QUERY (Sir Keith Fraser) ..... Fraser	4	7 4
HIS HONOUR (Mr. W. Webster) ..... Seymour	4	7 4
VAGABOND (Mr. R. Renton) ...Renton	3	7 0

The above have arrived.

TUTBURY (Capt. A. S. Wilson) Storie	a	9 7
CONISTON (Lord Lonsdale) G. Armstrong	8	8
LADY ADMIRAL (Mr. H. Clayton) ...Elsey	8	8
GAFFER GAY (Mr. W. Bullen) ..... Larkin	8	7
PRUNETTA (Mr. R. Dand) ..... H. Peacock	8	5
HOTCH POTCH (Mrs. J. V. Rank) ..... W. Payne	8	5
ORVONT (Mr. T. B. Watson) ..... Easterby	8	4
WEST HANNEY (Mr. Lester) ..... J. Scott	8	3

4.0—**LEYBURN HANDICAP PLATE** of 150 sovs. 1 m. 3 f.

	Age	st. lb.
BACH (Mrs. V. M. Pincott) ...Hammett	5	9 7

The above has arrived.

ZANE GREY (Mr. R. Renton) ...Renton	5	9 0
ISTHMUS (Mr. H. E. Clayton) ...Elsey	5	8 11
SANDFIELD (Mr. Jack Bell) ..... Elsey	4	8 10
DUNREL (Mr. E. H. Bell) ...Easterby	4	8 10
NIRMAN (Sir E. Bushby) P. Armstrong	5	8 5
JEAN'S DREAM (Mr. Boazman) ..... M. Peacock	3	8 5
RED LAIRD (Mr. Bell-Irving) ..... R. Armstrong	6	8 2
TIBERE (Mr. J. Herrington) ...Renton	4	8 1
GRAND COLOURS (Mr. Sykes) Bellerby	3	7 13
ROSSALL (Mr. G. Hedley) G. Armstrong	3	7 13
MOUNT MELVILLE (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Green	a	7 11
GIANE (Mr. G. W. Davies) ...J. Harper	4	7 10
DOUBLE DRAW (Mr. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	4	7 9
TUPGILL (Mr. B. Irving) R. Armstrong	3	7 9
DOODS (Mr. R. G. Aldridge) ...Bisgood	3	7 7
SAM COOK (Col. F. J. Lundgren) ..... Easterby	3	7 6
CRAVEN LASSIE (Mr. Halmshaw) ..... Drake	5	7 5
OBLITERETTE (Mr. R. Armstrong) ..... Armstrong	4	7 5
BATTLE ON (Lady Warrender) ..... H. Brown	a	7 4
FIRST SHOT (Miss Harrison-Stanton) ..... Private	6	7 3
CURFEW III. (Capt Crawford) ..... H. Peacock	3	7

GREYHOUND RACING.

FAVOURITES FARE BADLY.

TIGHT ESCAPE AGAIN DISAPPOINTS.

Backers of favourites had a lean time at Harold's Cross Park last night, as only one first choice scored in the seven events. The Leinster Plate was won by Harvest Hiker, who took the lead in the back stretch to go on and win by two lengths from Top's Audacity. Elm Park was a decisive winner of the Munster Plate, despite the fact that he was none too well away. No Compliment won the Connaught Plate, but had Boasted Bloosey not run wide coming round the last bend the result might have been different. The much fancied Tight Escape again disappointed in the Sprint Hurdle; and Jobsmith, jumping cleverly, beat the odds-on favourite, Old Engine Joe, in the Metropolitan Hurdle. Details:—

ULSTER PLATE.—Mr. M. McGrath's bk. b. MAY ROSE (1) (High Extract—Imperial Isma), 3 to 1, 1; Mr. L. Little's HARTWELL GIRL (5), 10 to 1, 2; Mr. T. Ryan's YANKEE LAND (3), evens, 3. Also ran—Mello (6), 4 to 1; Shingle Hill (2), 5 to 1; Nimbus Dash (4), 10 to 1. Six lengths; two lengths. 31.49 secs.

METROPOLITAN HURDLE.—Mr. J. Maguire's f. d. JOBSMITH (3) (Old Blacksmith—Shady Beauty), 8 to 1 agst., 1; Mr. W. J. Campbell's OLD ENGINE JOE (2), 5 to 4 on, 2; Mr. T. Hurley's COLONEL CASEY (1), 3 to 1, 3. Also ran—Great Force (6), 3 to 1. Half a length; three lengths. 32.10 secs.

LEINSTER PLATE.—Mr. W. O'Sullivan's f. d. HARVEST HIKER (5) (Will Warrior—Hillstar), 7 to 4, 1; Mr. D. Ryan's TOP'S AUDACITY (2), 4 to 1, 2; Mr. H. Barry's DICK INDEED (4), 7 to 1, 3. Also ran—Guiding Action (5), 5 to 1; Clarion's Pride (1), 5 to 2; Middle Dick (3), 4 to 1. Two lengths; four lengths. 30.65 secs.

MUNSTER PLATE.—Mr. T. C. Elliott's r. d. ELM PARK (5) (Lawyer's Pet—Lisnasiskea), 7 to 2, 1; Mr. J. Lynch's ALMA KING (3), 5 to 1, 2; Mr. J. T. Magee's TAMARIS (2), 5 to 2, 3. Also ran—Golden Gorse (4), 5 to 1; Deeply Bunkered (1), 4 to 1; Glenassy (6), 7 to 2. Six lengths; two lengths. 31.53 secs.

SPRINT HURDLE (330 yards)—Mr. J. Lalor's bc. d. CONEY CATCH (3) (Bended Dick—Floating Queen), 2 to 1, 1; Mr. R. F. Tynan's TIGHT ESCAPE (1), evens, 2; Mr. W. Carroll's CAPTAIN KOEHL (4), 2 to 1, 3. Four lengths; six lengths. 21.10 secs.

CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Mr. P. Brady's f. d. NO COMPLIMENT (3) (Exhibition—Merry Lips), 3 to 1, 1; Mr. J. Newman's BOASTED BLOOSEY (2), 7 to 2, 2; Miss M. Hill's MAJESTY BOY (4), 7 to 1, 3. Also ran—Galty Man (6), 5 to 2; Sheemore (5), 7 to 1; Happy Devil (1), 5 to 2. Two lengths; a head. 32.15 secs.

LIFFEY PLATE.—Miss Haulihan's bd. d. IT'S A BOY (3) (Oper. Steak—For Ever), 3 to 1, 1; Mr. R. E. Woods's LIGHTERMAN REX (2), 4 to 1, 2; Mrs. Henson's DERRYWOOD DOCTOR (4), 6 to 1, 3. Also ran—Canzonet (5), 3 to 1; Speed the Plough (1), 3 to 1; Curragh Crown (6), 7 to 4. A head; two lengths. 32.25 secs.

HAROLD'S CROSS PARK—TO-NIGHT.

8.15—**ULSTER PLATE,** 525 yards.—Fashion Frills, Witty Peg, Modest Judy, Forbidden Kiss, Castlefloyd Lass, Dainty Dill. Subs.—Wee Mazelle, Thirteen.

8.30—**METROPOLITAN HURDLE,** 525 yards.—Shore's Victory, Exaggerated, Goth's Gift, Derryconnor Surprise. Subs.—Smutt's Dick, Village View.

8.45—**LEINSTER PLATE,** 525 yards.—Right Incline, Swift Heart, Treasure's Hopeful, Evening Lullaby, Pleasure in Store, Hazel Copse. Subs.—Gaulsmill Again, Brilliant Bob.

9.0—**MUNSTER PLATE,** 525 yards.—Bab, Countahonive Girl, Gentle Lamb, Helen's He Hay, Rare Flower, Kilgarve Flapper. Subs.—Lustre Well, Lapelle.

9.15—**MIDLAND HURDLE,** 525 yards.—Kymp's Pride, Bacon Tariff, Bran Brawn, Dark Road. Subs.—Village View, Saor Eire.

9.30—**SPRINT FLAT,** 330 yards.—Dashing Belle, Flaxen Beauty, Lady Powerstown, Lively Mover. Subs.—Strut, Grat.

9.45—**LIFFEY PLATE,** 525 yards.—L'Etoile, Carrigreen Dance, Lenin's Pet, Lonely May, Rolling Waves, Deel Rambler. Subs.—Society Cutlet, Sylvan Beauty.

LIMERICK—TO-NIGHT.

525 Yards Flat—Honourable Loafer, Glenlola, Kanmber Daisy, Dainty Blade, Golden Gael, Melinite.

525 Yards Flat—Manamead, Strong Position, Sturdy and Staunch, Electric Flier, Whisper Here, An Phoblact.

525 Yards Hurdle—Cragwee, Chosen First, Dillon's Choice, Irish Lady.

315 Yards Sprint—Miss Bottle, Elton Bead, Mura Hale, Rambling Kit, Cailin Skawfur, Ardnageehy Boy.

525 Yards Flat—Gallantic's Pal, Charming Music, Black Rover, Castle Saffron, Loving Ways, Lady Rivers.

525 Yards Flat—Magic Choice, Castletown Lucy, Kiwi's Guard, Rustic Belle, Roadway Lady, Do-A.

525 Yards Flat—Stradbally Fairy, Molphoes, Silver Maid, Knock Again, Cuban Lilt, High Custom

CORK—TO-NIGHT.

BLARNEY STAKES (525 yards)—In Time, Ocean Brag, Monastery Garden, Careless Leo, Ranger Rock, Castleinch. Subs.—Dr. Crippen, Koffiger Trick

COVE HURDLE (525 yards)—Bellarion, Golden Egg, Ord Dash, Kilcrenagh. Subs.—Beaded Blarney, Clara Sly Lass.

SOUTHERN STAKES (525 yards)—K.D., Still a Hope, Salesman, Cheers for Cove, Lisladeen Boy. Housekeeper Subs.—Orontes, Eccentric Lady.

BALLINCOLLIG STAKES (525 yards)—Eightythree, Coolehane Ranger, General's Fancy, Flying Armstrong, Lady Bunkum, Merry Mick. Subs.—Terror Maumon, Loafer's Success.

MALLOW HURDLE (525 yards)—Sixty, Red Fox, Line of Battle, Decies Bridge. Subs.—Shaun Citizen, Higgs.

FERMOY STAKES (525 yards)—Cregane Queen, Lee Queen, Rockwell Nell, Lido Mark, Coolcap Lass, Ardmore Butterfly. Subs.—Rock's Pride, Police Trap.

DUNDALK RESULTS—Poor Damaris (2/1), 19.90 secs; Dundalk Lord Swan (evens), 21.25; Old Parkite (4/1), 31.78; Little Darling (6.4 on), 20.93; Beauty of Erin (5/1), 31.99; Betsy Girl (3/1), 19.93; Gainstown Gift (5/1), 34.46.

CLONMEL RESULTS—Matchmaker (4/6), Battle Breeze (6/4), Mazelle (5/2), Paddy the Whaler (2/4), Come Closer (4/1), Royal Countess (6/1), Hannibal (evens), Irack (4/6).

DUNMORE PARK RESULTS—Bill Spangler (2/1), Maxwell's Walls (4/1), Dinna Linger (2/1), So Free Again (2/1), Dunallow Joy (4/5), Bilberry (6/1), Seven Towns (5/2).

ENNISCORTHY RESULTS—High Queen (3/1), Full House (3/1), Rash Hero (3/1), Diona (5/2), Crazy M. (2/1), Girl from Wexford (6/4).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

WEEK-END SHIELD GAMES.

TO-MORROW.
(Kick-off 3.15 p.m.)

Shelbourne v. Bohemians, Shelbourne Park. Referee, Mr J. McDowell (Belfast).

SUNDAY.

Drumcondra v. Shamrock Rovers, Tolka Park. Referee, Mr. M. H. Grey (Dundalk).

Cork v. Cork Bohs., Cork. Referee, Mr. H. R. Martin (Cork).

St. James's Gate v. Dundalk, Crumlin. Referee, Mr. J. McDowell (Belfast).

St. James's Gate v. Dundalk, Crumlin. Referee, Mr J. McDowell (Belfast).

Bray Unknowns v. Dolphin, Bray. Referee, Mr. J. J. Conroy (Dublin).

IRISH TEAM CHANGE.

Owing to injuries sustained while playing for Chelsea in Belfast recently, Mitchell has had to withdraw from the Irish team to play England on Saturday. His place at left-half will be taken by S. Jones (Distillery). Jones is a younger brother of J. Jones (Linfield), who plays centre-half.

DRAW FOR LEINSTER CUP SEMI-FINALS.

The draw for the semi-final round of the Leinster Senior Cup was made last night as under:—

Nov. 1—Dundalk v. Drumcondra, Iveagh Park.
Nov. 15—Shamrock Rovers v. St. James's Gate, Dalymount Park.

GOLD CUP HOLDERS FAIL.

PORTADOWN..... 4 CLIFTONVILLE..... 1

Cliftonville, the holders of the Irish League Gold Cup, were beaten in the second round yesterday by Portadown, who won by 4 goals to 1, and will now meet Distillery in the semi-final. The other semi-final is between Belfast Celtic and Glentoran. In the match at Cliftonville Hart (2), McNeill and Johnstone scored for Portadown, and H. C. Hewitt for Cliftonville.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
ENGLAND v. IRELAND
At Windsor Park, Belfast
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER

Reserved and numbered Stand Seats can be booked at I.F.A. Offices, 31a Wellington Place, Belfast. Hours: 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. till 12 noon.

PRICES:—Stand Seats, 5/-, 4/-, and 3/-; Reserved Enclosure 2/-, Unreserved 1/-.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer, the Band of the 2nd Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps will render selections from 1.30 p.m.

ALL MUST PAY—ONLY OFFICIAL PRINTED TICKETS AVAILABLE.

A Special Train will leave Dublin for Belfast on the morning of the Match.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

J. RUSSELL SCORES FOR BARBARIANS.

STRONG SCRATCH SIDE DEFEATS NEWPORT.

NEWPORT AND DISTRICT, 10 pts.; BARBARIANS, 16 pts.

The match organised to raise a memorial fund to Walter Martin, the former Newport captain and Welsh international, produced a capital struggle at Newport, where Barbarians proved too strong for the local team, whom they defeated by two placed goals and two tries (16 pts.) to two placed goals (10 pts.). The visitors enjoyed the services of no fewer than thirteen English and Irish internationals, but Newport put up a magnificent fight despite the fact that quite early Fear retired injured, while Bayliss also left the field for a short spell.

Indeed, the Welsh side opened the score, Axford and Bayliss taking part in a clever movement which ended in the latter going over for a try, Everson converting. While Bayliss was away J. Russell (U.C.C.), using his feet smartly, crossed for the Barbarians, but Burland failed to convert. Thus, at the interval Newport led by five points to three. Gradually their handicap, however, became very apparent, and though they held on bravely, they lost their advantage when Tanner scored a great try. Later a strong run by Gadney enabled Hordern to touch down, and another splendid try followed to Gadney, both being converted by Gregory. Near the finish Bayliss got through for Newport, Everson again placing a goal.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

Wanderers v. North of Ireland. Lansdowne road.
Monkstown v. Cork Constitution. Sydney parade.
Clontarf v. Bangor. Castle avenue.
Dective Rangers v. University College. Donnybrook.
Palmerston v. Old Wesley. Clonskeagh.
Dublin University v. Collegians. Belfast.
Lansdowne v. Instonians. Belfast.
Blackrock v. Garryowen. Limerick.

SCHOOLS' MATCHES.

King's Hospital S.C.T., 2 goals 7 tries (31 points); St. Columba's College S.C.T., nil. At Blackhall place.

King's Hospital J.C.T., 1 goal 4 tries (17 points); St. Columba's J.C.T., 3 tries (9 points) At Rathfarnham.

MONKSTOWN F.C.

The first general meeting will be held in the Moira Hotel, Trinity street (not Jury's Hotel, as previously advised), this evening, at 8.15 o'clock sharp.

FIXTURES WANTED.

Lansdowne 2nd A require home matches for October 21st and 28th, and away matches for November 4th, 11th, and December 16th. Reply to E. Carthew, 2 Sloan terrace, Meath road, Bray.

CROSS-CHANNEL RESULTS.

Durham, 15 pts.; Leicestershire, 10 pts.
Northampton, 27 pts.; Guy's Hospital, 10 pts.

GOLF.

HOLDERS BEATEN IN THE LADIES' FOURSOMES.

Mrs. Douglas Fish, formerly Miss Jocelyn Rogers, the Somerset County golfer, and Mrs. G. K. Harrison, the Wimbledon Park player, were responsible for the defeat of Mrs. V. G. Davies and Miss M. Lake (the holders) in the fifth round of the Ladies' Autumn Foursomes at Ranelagh yesterday. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Fish play from handicap nine, and Miss Lake, a semi-finalist in the recent English championship, and Mrs. Davies were at four. The winners of this match will to-day oppose in the semi-final the Aberdovey pair, Mrs. Rieben and Miss Isabella Rieben (8). The best performance of the Riebens in the tournament was their 3 and 2 victory in the fifth round over Mrs. George Coats (Troon) and Mrs. Percy Garon (Thorndon Park), the backmarkers at plus 1. Fifth round results were:—

Miss Rieben and Mrs. Rieben beat Mrs. Coats and Mrs. Garon—3 and 2.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Fish beat Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Lake—6 and 5.

Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Kent beat Mrs. Torrance and Mrs. Nicholls—5 and 4.

The Misses Barton beat Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Rider—4 and 2.

CLUB NOTICES AND REPORTS.

PORTMARNOCK.

St. Andrew's Cup qualifying round, listed for to morrow, has been postponed to Saturday, 21st inst.

HERMITAGE.

Ladies' Branch.—October 17th—Prize presented by Mrs. P. J. Murphy. 18 holes v. bogey. Players playing before 11 o'clock arrange opponents. Draws 2 and 3. Mrs. M. Hickey's prize (flag)—Miss K. Cormack (29) at the 19th hole. Six sealed holes—Miss Guinan and Miss O'Connor tied. Captain's prize (Mr. A. S. Barrett)—Miss O'Connor; runner-up, Miss L. Cassidy.

CARRICKMINES.

Ladies' Branch—Inter-club team matches—Carrickmines 4th v. Foxrock 4th (B). At Foxrock—Foxrock 3, Carrickmines 2. At Carrickmines—Carrickmines 3, Foxrock 2. Replay—Carrickmines 3, Foxrock 2.

RATHFARNHAM.

Ladies' Branch.—At the annual general meeting the following were elected for 1933-34:—Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Robert Browne and Mrs. Batchen. Captain—Miss F. W. Drury. Committee—Miss Walker Browne, Mrs. Deane, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Judge, Mrs. Marsh, and Miss Jackson Smyth. Hon. Secretary—Miss Mason. October Medal—Class A—Mrs. Rice (21), 76; Class B—Miss McCormick (27), 77. October 20th—Prize presented by Miss McCormick for second class players who have not won a prize or medal during past two years. Prize presented by Miss Baldwin for three best gross scores—Won by Mrs. Yeates, 85, 85, 86—254. October 17th—Box finals.

MILLTOWN.

Ladies' Branch.—Monday, 16th October—Medal finals, 18 holes, strokes. The following have qualified:—Class I.—Mrs. Madill, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Beatty, Miss Redington, Mrs. Thrift, Mrs. Power, Miss Davy, Miss B. Brophy, Miss J. Nolan, Mrs. Babington, Mrs. Pike, Miss Leonard, Mrs. Geoghegan. Class II.—Miss Mahon, Miss C. Kennedy, Miss Butler, Miss E. Mahon, Mrs. Neary, Miss R. Hanlon, Miss B. Power, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. G. L. O'Connor, Miss M. Kennedy, Mrs. Shaw, Miss K. MacNicol. Thursday, 19th October—Prizes presented by Dr. Lombard Murphy, 18 holes, strokes. Prize presented by the Ladies' Committee won by Miss Fleming (received 21), 3 down; 2nd, Mrs. McEntagart (received 18), 5 down.

CASTLE.

Ladies' Branch—October Medals—Class I.—Mrs. Whitehead, 83. Class II.—Mrs. Mortier, 83. Class III.—Mrs. McAllister, 95. Scratch Cup won by Miss O'Flanagan; runner-up, Mrs. Sinton.

GLONTARF.

To-morrow—St. Andrew's Cup. Eight to qualify. Limit 18 handicap.

SUTTON.

Ladies' Section.—Scotch foursomes—Mrs. Conry and Miss M'Donnally (19½), 71½; Miss Nestor and Miss Bergin (18½), 73½.

GOLF LESSONS.
By MOSES O'NEILL.
HELY'S SPORTS DEPT.—(Advt.).

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Jockey Club Honorary Members.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club held at Newmarket yesterday, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, on behalf of the Stewards, moved that the two senior Stewards of the National Hunt Committee, by virtue of their office, be elected honorary members of the club. This had the unanimous approval of the members present. The two senior Stewards of the National Hunt Committee are Mr. G. D. Smith and Sir Humphrey de Trafford.

Eugene's Injuries.

Eugene, who broke down while contesting the Cesarewitch at Newmarket, is likely to be destroyed. He gave way on both forelegs, and was brought back to his stable at Ewhurst in slings.

Cambridgeshire Scratching.

The scratching of Light Sussex out of the Cambridgeshire at 9.26 a.m. yesterday leaves Captain Elsey with Disarmament as the sole representative of his stable in the race. Disarmament won the race two years ago.

English Filly for West Indies.

Mon Beguin, a three-year-old filly by Somme Kiss out of Goosie, has left Newmarket for Barbados, West Indies.

THE BOGUS AIR EXPERT.

SWISS AUTHORITIES TRICKED.

A second Captain von Koepenick—the adventurer whose exploits set all Germany laughing, and actually made the Kaiser smile—has appeared in Switzerland.

During the past weeks the usual military muster has been taking place all over the country, states Reuter's Berne Correspondent. A certain "Colonel Suter" registered at a hotel in Tauffolen. He was in civilian clothes, but he gave it out that he had come to investigate the arrangements for a new aerodrome. He frequented the officers' mess, where he became universally popular.

The civil authorities at Moos, recognising the importance of his mission, placed a motor car at his disposal. He toured the neighbourhood in luxurious style, expressing great satisfaction at the results of his preliminary inspection. Then one day he drove to Biel, where the answers he gave to certain questions aroused the suspicion of the authorities.

Three strangers engaged him in conversation at the local inn. At the end of it they asked him, in conventional language, to accompany them—to the police station.

"Colonel Suter" went quietly, and was there identified as a local man with a long police record.

CIRCUIT (CRIMINAL) COURT

"JOY-RIDING" CONDEMNED.

JUDGE WELCOMES COMING STATUTE

HOUSE-BREAKERS SENTENCED.

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

EDWARD DILLON, Gerald Dillon, Patrick Hanlon and John Coughlan, whose ages ranged from 16 to 20 years, and all having addresses at William's place, off Dorset street, were put forward for sentence in connection with entering a number of houses in the Drumcondra area, and rifling the gas meters.

Judge Shannon said that it was very distressing to see young boys like them standing in the dock of a criminal court, but it was his experience that the city was infested with gangs of youths like the prisoners, who went around breaking into shops and houses, and particularly stealing from gas meters. He had tried for years to see if leniency in such cases would tend to make boys right and recognise the folly of their ways, but he found that leniency had not been successful. He had found that the only way that the citizens of the city could be protected was by meeting out adequate punishment.

Gerald Dillon, who pleaded guilty to eight cases of housebreaking, was sent to a Borstal Institution for three years.

A sentence of nine months' imprisonment, with a recommendation that he be placed in the juvenile section at Mountjoy, was imposed on Edward Dillon, who pleaded guilty to four cases of housebreaking.

Patrick Hanlon, who admitted breaking into six houses, was sent to a Borstal Institution for two years.

Coughlan was put back for the purpose of ascertaining whether his employer would be willing to take him back into his employment in the event of a suspensory sentence being imposed.

Inspector Maher had charge of the case.

Mr. L. Trant McCarthy, solicitor, appeared for Gerald Dillon.

CAR LARCENY CHARGE.

Thomas Cleary, motor driver, and John Wilton, unemployed, both residing in Bayview avenue, North Strand road, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of having on June 29 last stolen a Morris-Cowley car, the property of Samuel Nelson, 19 North Richmond street. They were also charged with stealing the petrol that was in the car.

Mr. Patrick Lynch, K.C., prosecuted. Mr. L. Trant McCarthy appeared for Cleary, and Wilton was undefended.

Detective Officer Coughlan stated that at about 1 a.m. on June 30 he was on duty in a police car on Drumcondra road. From Binn's Bridge he followed a car down Clonliffe road to Ballybough Bridge, where he stopped it. Defendant Cleary was driving it, and Wilton was beside him.

At Fitzgibbon street Police Station Cleary said that his friend Wilton was not in it, and that he had picked him up at Coolock.

Thomas Cleary stated that on that night he went to his sister's house, which was near Oxford terrace. Her husband had died that day, and when he came out he felt very depressed. Because of that he took the car, drove to Coolock, and had one bottle of stout. There he met his friend, Wilton, and took him for a run. When stopped by the detectives he was on his way to a garage to get petrol to leave the car where he got it.

Judge Shannon, in his address to the jury, stated that the unauthorised taking of motor cars was too common, and he regarded the offence as very serious. It was a shocking thing that private property should be interfered with in this audacious and impudent manner. In the present condition of the law the State had to prove that the car was taken fraudulently and with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of it. He was, however, happy to know that there would shortly be in operation a Statute, specially designed to meet this not uncommon case. There had been many instances in which people had stated that they "borrowed" the cars for a joy-ride, and, being either incompetent or having rendered themselves incompetent, caused terrible injuries to persons using the highway and even the footpaths, and did great damage to property.

In this instance the jury might find the prisoner Cleary had no intention of stealing the car, but there was no defence to the charge of stealing the petrol. In appropriate cases he (the judge) would have no hesitation in sending people to jail for stealing petrol, not because of the value of the petrol, but because of the danger to the community involved in the circumstances in which it was stolen.

The operation of the new Act would tend to stop this class of offence, and when it came into operation it would be rigidly enforced by the judge sitting there.

The jury found Wilton "not guilty" on both charges, and he was discharged. Cleary was found "not guilty" on the charge of stealing the motor car, but "guilty" of stealing about one gallon of petrol.

He was fined £5.

SENTENCED FOR HOUSE-BREAKING.

Edward Curry, who had pleaded guilty to 18 charges of housebreaking and larceny, was sented to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, to date from 24th July.

Mr. Maurice F. O'Donnell (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Christopher Leonard, a temporary postman, of Blessington street, charged with indecent assault in North King street, on 2nd September, was found guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, Judge Shannon remarking that he was determined to put down such conduct in the city.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

COMPENSATION CLAIM DISMISSED.

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

David Beggs applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act from Mr. Christopher Monks, dairy farmer, Glasnevin, for an injury to his right eye while he was engaged in the building of a house for Mr. Monks's brother, Patrick Monks, at Oldtown, County Dublin, on the 12th of April last. The applicant's case was that, owing to a drop of lime plaster having hit his right eye, his sight was seriously injured, and that he had not been able to do any work since the accident.

The respondent's case was that he had not employed the applicant.

The Judge held that there was no contract of service between the applicant and Mr. Monks; that the applicant was an independent contractor for Patrick Monks, and not a workman within the meaning of the Act. He, therefore, dismissed the application.

Mr. R. McLoughlin (instructed by Messrs. James O'Connor and Co.) appeared for the respondent.

Mr. F. Monks (instructed by Messrs. Monks and Gaynor) appeared for the applicant.

JULIANSTOWN PARISH CHURCH.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held in Julianstown Parish Church on Thursday, October 5, at 3.30 p.m. The clergy present were:—Canon Lockett Forde, Canon J. B. Leslie, the Revs. W. B. Allman, J. St. C. Stewart, J. P. Barcroft, S. R. Ferguson, James McCann, James Forde, and G. E. Fry, Rector. The church was decorated with flowers, fruits and vegetables, kindly sent by the parishioners, and afterwards given to the Drogheda Cottage Hospital.

The music throughout the service was well rendered. A feature of the service was the solo, "With Verdure Clad," from Haydn's Creation, which was sung by Madam Borel.

Mr. F. Townsend Gick (Dublin) presided at the organ, and both before and after service gave short recitals.

The special preacher was the Rev. James McCann, who took for his text Philipp. iv., 4, and gave an excellent sermon on the subject of Christian joy.

There was a very generous response to the appeal made on behalf of the church repair fund. Some 200 people were afterwards entertained to tea at the rectory by the Rev. G. E. Fry.

THE "PEOPLE" OF PUFFIN ISLAND.

AN INTERESTING STUDY.

AT HOME ON LAND AND WATER.

PUFFIN ISLAND, Anglesey, once the home of a religious fraternity, is inhabited to-day only by a few rabbits and, in season, thousands of gulls and sea-birds, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. There is a distinction: gulls are not, strictly speaking, sea-birds. They are longshore scavengers, picking a living from the tideway. The true sea-birds are perfectly fitted for life on the open sea and spend the greater part of the year often hundreds of miles from land. They sleep on the water and get their living entirely from it.

Lying among the cushions of pink-flowered thrift and clumps of white campion, looking down the scarred face of a great cliff into the clear bottle-green depths of the water, one may watch the puffins, razorbills and guillemots here under perfect conditions. The birds fly to and fro between the cliffs and sea in hundreds, clouds of them, like giant gnats, wheeling and twisting in a seeming maze. If, however, one singles out a bird with one's eyes and follows its course it will be seen that each one flies with purpose and direct. It alights on the water and paddles lazily for a few moments with its webbed feet. Then, suddenly, it dives and goes below, coated in a sheath of silvery air bubbles.

One may follow its movements clearly as it makes its way down into the depths, and it is then that one really sees what swimming means, for these birds do not swim by means of their feet, but by their wings. Quite literally they fly under water. Their speed and evolutions are amazing as they twist and turn in chase of the small fish and sand-eels on which they prey.

They begin to arrive off the island about the end of April, and by the middle of May egg-laying begins. Of the three species mentioned the puffin is, perhaps, the quaintest and most interesting. He can stand up on his toes, and both run and walk well, and for this reason has a less restricted choice of nesting sites than the other two species.

RABBITS DRIVEN OUT.

He digs a burrow in the turf, making a tunnel often several feet long, and the slopes of the island are undermined over a considerable area by the activities of the birds. Often if a rabbit burrow is convenient a puffin will use that, and the rabbits will leave. There is no compulsion necessary. Bunny does not argue with puffins; he leaves by another entrance and does not come back.

The razorbill and guillemot are unable to stand up on their toes, and shuffle along awkwardly on the full length of the tarsus. If one be caught and carried some way from the cliff and put down on level ground it is unable to rise on the wing and flutters helplessly about in its endeavours to get back to the cliff edge. Once there, it simply opens its wings and falls off into space. This difficulty explains why both species confine themselves to narrow ledges and crannies of the cliffs for egg-laying.

All three species lay only one egg, and if that should hatch successfully they are satisfied for the year. Guillemots, however, owing to the exposed places on which they deposit their eggs, suffer numerous losses and often have to lay two or three eggs before success attends the effort. Gulls steal hundreds, neighbours kick hundreds more over the edge.

No bird even approaches the guillemot for variety in egg colouring. An individual will produce the same type of egg regularly each year, but no two birds produce eggs alike. They may be any colour—white, cream, brown, claret, red, or any shade of blue or green, and marked with spots, scribbles, or blotches in one or more different colours. The variation seems endless.

It was often said by professional collectors that they found certain rare types of eggs in the same spots year after year, and Puffin Island presented an opportunity to test this statement. I began by making maps of certain ledges which were not overcrowded by the birds, and, choosing certain uncommonly coloured and distinctive types of eggs. I carefully marked their positions on my maps. Then I took the eggs for reference purposes. Within a month all the eggs I had taken were replaced by similar eggs, and in each case within a few inches of the same spots I had marked. The following season I watched the same ledges. A large proportion of the types I had taken were again replaced, and in every case within a few inches of the marked spots. This series of observations I continued over six full seasons, and at the end of that time I was still finding nearly forty per cent. of the types replaced. This year I have three eggs on my record which have been reproduced in type at the same spots for ten years.

Other observations on birds with certain physical peculiarities only serve to uphold the same conclusion. I have a ring-eyed specimen which returns every year to the same place, and another with a malformed right foot. All prove clearly that the majority of these birds return annually, not only to the same station, but actually to the same part of the same ledge, with the regularity of a swallow or a house martin to a barn.

These sea birds have a fascination of their own, and one never tires of watching them. A puffin comes ashore with a beak full of small and lively fish. How does he hold the first one whilst catching the second, and so on? Again, how does a guillemot know her own egg from amongst the hundreds of others lying around? Unless she has an eye for colour it is difficult to explain on the more crowded ledges, where they lie higgledy-piggledy all over the place and are frequently kicked about by arriving and departing neighbours. They have all gone now. Their grumbling notes and plaintive whistlings haunted the cliffs all the summer, and now there is a brooding silence, broken only by the soft sighings of the sea or the laughter of a herring gull drifting along the air currents above the deserted ledges.

INDUSTRIAL ART IN THE NORTH.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

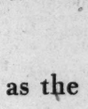
An important step towards the co-ordination of art and industry in the North has been made by the Ministers of Education and Commerce, who have jointly set up a Committee of Inquiry into the position of industrial art in Northern Ireland. The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Roland T. Nugent, who was for many years Director of the Federation of British Industries, in which position he has had considerable experience of the problems to be considered.

The Committee is representative not only of the Fine and Applied Arts, but also of the industry of the province, as will be seen from the following list of members:—

Lady Mabel Annesley, who has for many years taken a great interest in the embroidery and cottage industries of Northern Ireland, and has an extensive knowledge of Applied Art; Mr. V. F. Clarendon, a director of Messrs. W. Ewart and Sons, Ltd.; Mr. J. Humbert Craig, R.H.A., the distinguished Ulster landscape artist; Mr. G. F. M. Harding, A.R.H.A., who is a member of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, of the Society of Animal Painters, and of the Ulster Academy of Arts; Mr. J. F. Hunter, A.R.C.A., Art School Inspector for the Ministry of Education, and a worker of considerable distinction in the Applied Arts; Major Rupert Stanley, B.A., LL.D., Director of Education for the City of Belfast since 1923, and also past Principal of the Belfast Municipal College of Technology; Mr. Herbert Strain, of Messrs. William Strain and Sons, Limited, the well-known Belfast firm of printers and designers; Mr. Norman F. Webb, Director of the "Old Bleach" Linen Company, Limited; and Mr. R. J. Woods, late of the Belfast Government School of Art, textile designer, who has had a wide experience on the Continent and in Great Britain.

The official representatives on the Committee are:—Mr. A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, C.B.E., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, and Mr. G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E., Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce. The secretaries of the Committee are: Mr. E. W. Scales, Ministry of Education, and Mr. J. A. Alderson, Ministry of Commerce. The Committee will have its headquarters at the Ministry of Commerce in Chichester street.

"I am the plain wife—

As far as I can make out, it's like this. There is only one Ethyl and it is exactly the same quality everywhere, but what makes all the difference is the kind of petrol it is mixed with. My husband  says that's why our car runs so much better on "BP" Ethyl—"BP" is such perfectly blended petrol, He says it's as plain as the nose on his face (and he is quite as plain as I am)"

Ask for
"BP" ETHYL
(Not just "Ethyl")

RICHARDS AGAIN TO THE FORE.

FIVE WINNING MOUNTS AT NEWMARKET.

Not in any way downhearted by his five unsuccessful efforts of Wednesday, Gordon Richards renewed acquaintance with the winning enclosure five times at Newmarket yesterday, bringing his total number of winners this season up to 226.

When he won the Heath Plate on Bleu de Roi II. Richards equalled the feat of T. Loates, who was credited with 222 winners in 1893. Until Gordon Richards came along this number of winners stood as the nearest any jockey had ever been to beating Fred Archer's record of 246 successes in 1885.

BRITAIN'S HAPPY POSITION.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, addressing the delegates at the National Council of Women Conference at Torquay last night, referred to disarmament, and said that we in this country had been prepared to set an example which we commended to the rest of the world. We are in the happy position to-day, he added, of being able to say that the worst of our troubles are past, and we are once again in a position of being able to perform our duty to mankind.

DEDICATION AS A MISSIONARY

A service took place in Clones Presbyterian Church, when Dr. Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, Clones, was solemnly dedicated for missionary work in India, and she will sail for Bombay at the end of this week.

The Rev. W. T. Young conducted the service, and put the prescribed question to Dr. Thompson.

Presentations were made at a social meeting to Dr. Thompson, and congratulatory addresses delivered by Messrs. Alex. Irwin, LL.D.; John Grimson and the Rev. W. T. Young.

LITTLE ENTENTE WOO BULGARIA.

PROBLEM OF ANNEXED TERRITORIES.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

SOFIA, Thursday.

A new effort of the Little Entente Powers to persuade Bulgaria to throw in her lot with them for the stabilisation of peace in the Balkans began to-day with the arrival here of M. Titulescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, on a one day's visit before proceeding to Turkey.

M. Titulescu will not find his task an easy one; for, though Bulgaria is anxious to improve her economic relations with her neighbours, she considers that they should first restore to her part of the territories of which she was deprived after the World War.

From Rumania, for instance, Bulgaria claims the Southern Dobrudja, and as a small concession it is understood that M. Titulescu will propose the teaching of the Bulgarian language in the regions where Bulgarian minorities exist—principally the Dobrudja—for six hours weekly, provided that a similar arrangement is made in Bulgarian districts where there is a Rumanian minority.

M. Mushanoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, on his way back to Sofia from Paris, travelled to-night with Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, who is returning to Angora. The Turkish Minister reiterated expressions of Bulgaro-Turkish friendship, and foreshadowed a further conference at Sofia, with possible revision of the Bulgaro-Turkish frontier, adding that M. Titulescu, for Rumania, would conclude a pact with Turkey similar to the Græco-Turkish Pact.

ROADSIDE MURDER IN CO. DOWN.

STORY OF ATTACK WITH A GRAIP.

A young farmer, Daniel McCann, was killed on the roadside at Muminabane, near Dromara, County Down, yesterday, following an attack by a man with a graip.

It is stated that the graip was plunged into McCann's face and neck.

Following complaints that several men had been attacked, the police hurried to the spot, and a man named Andrew Crothers was taken into custody.

An inquest was held last night at which details of the occurrence were revealed.

James Tate, farmer, aged 69, said that he was going to a well for water when he saw Andy Crothers standing at his own lane with a graip in his hand. "When he saw me coming down the road," continued witness, "he got me by the muffler, swung me about, and put me down.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TONE AND COMMENT

DUBLIN FIRM.

DUNLOPS AND COURTAULDS STRONG.

Despite a few adverse movements in local securities, business on Dublin Stock Market yesterday disclosed a firm tone, and, in the Industrial section especially, prices went ahead in no uncertain fashion under the lead of Dunlops and Courtaulds.

Free State Third Loan rose a point to 110, a fraction higher than Land Bonds. The only quotable change in Banks was a fall of a shilling in Munsters and Leinsters to 99s. Great Northern Ord., among Rails, slipped back to 7½.

Guinness units continued to rise, and closed 6d. up at 97s. 3d. Dublin Distillers "A" was unchanged, and Distillers (Scotch) rose a few pence. Alliance Gas lost ⅛ at 12½ ex div. Walpole Pref. fell back 7s. 6d. to 35s. Burke Debs. were ½ better at 7½, and Artisans' Dwellings repeated 14. Drummond Prefs. were a few halfpence easier.

The Industrial section was buoyant. Dunlops headed the active list with a rise of 1s. 4½d. at 36s. 7½d., and Courtaulds advanced 1s. 3d. to 42s. 6d., which is on a level with the best price touched either in this year or 1932. Coats, Bradford Dyers, Calico Printers, Chemicals and Imperial Tobacco, together with the two Lever Prefs., all scored improvements. Vickers remained at the former price. In the "other business done" list several rises were marked. Fry-Cadbury Prefs. were done at 3s. 6d. prem. There are investors who are glad to get £4 5s., with such a good guarantee behind the principal and interest.

LONDON BUOYANT.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN VALUES.

Active conditions prevailed in many directions in the London Stock Markets yesterday, and, under the influence of the increased volume of transactions, quotations shot forward in no uncertain fashion almost everywhere. The feature was the continued demand for Home Industrial descriptions, new buyers coming forward on the very satisfactory position revealed by the Board of Trade returns for September, and a lengthy list of substantial appreciations was scored at the close. Iron, Coal, and Steel shares were outstanding, the market being assisted by the latest month's output of steel ingots and castings was the largest since April, 1930, and fresh buying of a strong character was reflected in a further substantial

VALUE OF THE £.

	Thursday.	Wednesday.	In Gold. s. d.
Montreal	4.77¼	4.76⅞	19 9
Amsterdam	7.69½	7.70	12 8¼
Berlin	13.00	13.02½	12 8⅜
Brussels	22.27½	22.30	12 8⅜
Copenhagen	22.40	22.40	24 8
Geneva	16.02	16.03	12 8¼
Madrid	37⅛	37⅛	29 5
Milan	59	59¼	12 9¼
Oslo	19.90	19.90	21 11¼
Paris	79⅛	79⅛	12 9¼
Stockholm	19.39	19.39	21 4¼

jump in quotations. Motors improved in anticipation of good business at the Show at Olympia, while Rayon issues were good, Courtaulds appreciating on reports that the company is increasing its plant at Ontario. Dunlops were another good market, statements that the company is doing a larger business exercising a favourable influence, while Imperial Airways met an active business, satisfaction being expressed with the dividend. Newspaper issues were again being bought, principally as a result of reduction to be made in expenditure for gift schemes.

An interesting feature was the instantaneous success attained by the issue of £13,000,000 on behalf of South Africa, the lists being open for only five minutes.

British Funds opened on a quiet note, but subsequently strengthened smartly, following the rapid success of the South African Loan, and an all-round improvement was shown in quotations at the end. Consols 2½ per cent. and 4 per cent. were ¼ and ¼ firmer respectively, while War Loan 3½ per cent., Local Loans, and the 3 per cent., 2½ per cent., and 4½ per cent. Conversion Loans were all ⅛ better. Funding Loan and Victory Bonds also returned higher levels, and India Stocks improved. Foreign Government Stocks presented a rather irregular appearance, but movements on balance favoured holders. Brazilians were good, and Chinese issues improved, while German Bonds gained the turn. Japanese, on the other hand, were again on offer, and the 5½ per cent. Conversion closed 1⅜ points down, while the Sixes 1924 lost a further ⅜. Apart from Southerns, which closed firm, British Rails were quiet and undecided. Colonial and Foreign Rails also attracted only a modicum of attention, and generally repeated Wednesday's closing rates.

In other directions, Rubber and Tea shares disclosed an easier trend, but Oils, apart from Trinidad Leaseholds, which went back sharply, were quiet and little changed. Among Mines, Kaffirs, while quiet, again displayed a firm tendency, and Tin shares came in for renewed attention.

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active Stocks and Shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

Consols—57/8, 12/16, 4, 1/16, 1/8, 3/16, 3½ p.c. **War Loan**—101½, 1/16, 7/16, 15/32, 15/32, 5/8, 9/16, 7/16. **Funding Loan**—110¼, 5/16, 7/16, 3/8, 1/2, 11/32. **Conversion Loan** 3½ p.c.—99⅞, 15/16, 31/32, 100, 1/16, 1/32, *100. **4 p.c. Consols**—109⅜, 3/16, 1/8, 1/4, 5/16, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16. **Free State Land Bonds**—110. **Aerated Bread**—26/-, 11/2d., 3d. **Allied Newspapers Ord.**—21/6, 7½d., 9d., 2/-, 11/2d., 3d. **Amalgamated Press**—19/12, 7½d., 9d., 20/-. **Anglo-Dutch Rubber**—18/6, 10½d., 9d., 19/11½. **Associated Cement**—29/10½, 7½d., *30/-, 3d., 41/2d. **Associated Newspapers Def.** (x.d.)—21/6, 7½d., 41/2d., 9d., 3d. **Bovril Def.**—2/4, 3/-, 30/9, 1/10½, 6d., 1/2d. **Imp. Chemical Ord.**—30/6, 7½d., 41/2d., *3d., 9d., *29/9, 30/-, 10½d., 1/-, 11/2d., 3d., *1/-, 30/4½, *6d.: **do. Def.**—9/-, 11½d., 8/10½, *9d., 9/3. **Imperial Tobacco**—25/3, 15/-, 15/6, 15/3, 25 15/6, 15/3, £5 13/10½. **International Holdings**—21/8, 5/32, 3/16. **International Nickel** (dols.)—*20¾, 15/16, 1, 1, 3/16. **L.P.T.B. 5 p.c. "A"**—126, 1/8, 5¼; **do. 4½ p.c. "A"**—*111¾, 1, 16⅛, ¼, ⅛; **do. 5 p.c. "B"**—119, ¼, ¾, ½, 183¾, *19; **do. 4½ p.c. "B"**—85, ½, ¼, ⅛, ¾, 6, *42½, 7/8, 57/8. **Lever 7 p.c. Pref.**—29/11½, 3d., 41/2d., 9/-, 6d., *11/2d. **London, Midland and Scottish Ord.**—26, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ⅛, ⅜, 5/8, 3/4, 6, *42½, 7/8, 57/8. **Lyons (J.) and Co. Ord.**—26 6/-, 6½, 13/32. **Marconi Marine**—28/6, 9d., 5/-, 11/2d. (x.d.); **do. Canada**—12/9, 13/-, 11/2d. **Maypole Def.**—3/4½, 3d., 81/2d., 51/2d. **Peruvian Corp. Pref.**—10½, 5/8. **Phillips (Godfrey) Ord.**—25/9, 6/-, 3d. **P. and O. 5 p.c. Def.**—19/9, 10½d., 41/2d., 6d., 20/-, 11/2d., 39/7½. **Prov. Bleaching Preference**—23/-. **Rean Amalgs.**—26/10½, 9d., *7½d., 7/-, 31/2d. **Rubber Trust**—26/-, 3d., 5/9, 7½d., *6d., 6/1½. **Selfridge Trust**—*6/3. **Southern Rail Pref.-Ord.**—68, 1/4, 1/2, 7¾, 8/8, ¾, *8, 9, 1/4, 3/8, ¼, 1/2, 8/3; **do. Def.-Ord.**—32, ¼, 1/2, 1/16, *2, 5/8, 5/16, *8, 5/8. **Sudan Plantations**—56/-, 1/2d., 6d., 41/2d., 5d., 5/10½. **Sunday Pictorial Ord.**—40/9, 6d., 1/4½, 2/6, 3/-, *2/-, 1/9, 2/9, 1/-, 2/-, 3/5, 1/6. **Swedish Match "A"**—11/9, 41/2d. **Tobacco Securities Ord.**—*86/10½, 8/9, 11/2d., 7/6, 6/5, 8/3, 9/6, 7½d., 9d. 80/-; **do. Def.**—*96/3, 3d., 6/-, 7/3, 6d., *6/10½, 7/9, 8/-. **United Dairies**—56/6, 9d., *9d., 7/-, 3d., 6d., *6/4½, 7/7½, 10½d., 11¼d. **Unilever Ord.**—25/-, 3d., 11/2d., 41/2d., 6d. **do. N.V.**—25/3, 6d., 41/2d., 9d., 4/10½, 6/-. **United Molasses**—13/10½, 9d., 14/-, 11/2d., 3d., 41/2d., 6d., *14/-, 7½d. **Vickers**—8/9, 7½d., 6d., *6d. **Vine Products**—12/-, 11/2d., 3d., 11/9. **Watney Combe Def.**—50/10½, 6d., 9d., 1/-, 11/2d. **Westminster Bank**—81/6, 9d., 41/2d., 10½d., 2/-. **White Star Pref.**—2/9, 7½d. **Woolworth Ord.**—94/6, 3d., 41/2d., 7½d., 10½d., 9/-, 4/9, 5/9; **do. Pref.**—29/7½, 9d., 41/2d., 6d.

(* Exceptional bargain at special price.)

MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

Thursday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

London buoyant.

Dublin firm.

Manchester Textiles strong.

New York closed.

Birmingham Motors active.

New York closed.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2	p.c.
Last Year	2	p.c.
Irish Banks' Rate	3	p.c.
London Day-to-Day Loans	½-2	p.c.
London Fine 3-Months' Bills	⅝-¾	p.c.

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET.

TEXTILES PROMINENT.

Following the Board of Trade returns for September, a further demand was witnessed yesterday for the leading home Industrial issues. Textiles returned to favour on the cotton price moves and more encouraging trade advices from the North. Fine Spinners were noticeably prominent. Courtaulds again attracted considerable attention in the Rayon group on reports that the company is increasing its plant at Ontario. Several thousand shares were said to have changed hands yesterday.

With Wall street closed in celebration of Columbus Day, little fresh interest was taken in the trans-Atlantic counters on this side. Prices, however, reflected the general upward trend. "Emmies" again attracted a fair amount of attention, and, after touching 15s. 7½d., eventually finished 4d. higher on the day at 15s. 3d., the Pref. gaining 6d. at 19s. 6d.

Cables and Wireless Stocks were revived, the Pref. advancing ¾ to 78, the "A" Ord. 1 to 27¾ and the "B" Ord. ¼ to 13.

With a few exceptions, Motor and Aviation shares moved to higher levels. Imperial Airways showed an improvement of 1s. 9d. at 31s. 9d. Dennis Bros. came into request and rose 1s. 3d. to 26s. 3d., and small gains occurred in Ford, Standard and Rovers.

Coal shares again showed firmness. Bolsover Colliery continued in demand and further advanced 9d. to 33s. 3d.

Attention continued to be devoted to Iron and Steel shares, prices of which mostly moved up. Babcock and Wilcox were in favour and further improved 9d. to 39s. 3d. William Cory were a strong market, rising 1s. 3d. to 78s. 6d. Guest Keen came into good request and put on 1s. at 17s. 6d.

Textile shares came into prominence on the better news from Lancashire, and several impressive gains were recorded. Bleachers rose 1s. 1½d. to 12s. 4½d. Bradford Dyers left off 1s. 4½d. higher at 17s. 6d., and Calico Printers were finally 1s. 4½d. to the good at 13s. 7½d. J. and P. Coats enjoyed fresh support, strengthening 7½d. to 62s. 1½d., and Fine Cotton Spinners were noticeably good, closing 1s. 10½d. higher at 15s. 4½d.

The Rayon section continued to display firmness. Courtaulds were a very active market following the developments in Canada, and, after changing hands up to 43s. 1½d., closed another 10½d. higher at 42s. 7½d. British Celanese were finally 4½d. better at 16s. 4½d. With Wall street on holiday, American and Canadian Celanese were quiet. Cellulose Acetate Ord. hardened further to 20s. 3d., and the Defd. put on another 6d. to 6s. 7½d.

Drapery and Stores issues were again a good group. Woolworths, however, reacted owing to profit-taking, and closed 9d. lower at 94s. 3d.

Movements in the Provision and Catering section were mainly to higher levels.

With few exceptions, movements among Breweries again favoured holders. Charrington's continued in request, and finished 1s. 3d. higher at 53s. 6d. Courage Ord. rose to 57s. 6d., and other movements included a rise of 6d. to 97s. 6d. in Guinness. Distillery issues also came in for renewed attention. Booths touched 24s. at one time, and closed with a net gain of 9d. at 23s. 9d. Distillers further improved to 85s. 3d.

Although rumours were again current regarding coupon scheme developments, the leading tobaccos showed no material change. "Imps" hardened to 113s., but Carreras "A" slipped back to 84½. Gallahers were slightly easier at 52s.

Miscellaneous descriptions trended upward almost without exception, and throughout the list many appreciable gains were recorded. Renewed activity was seen in Imperial Chemicals, which were finally 7½d. higher at 31s., while the Defd. advanced 6d. to 9s. 3d. Dunlops also changed hands frequently, showing a net rise of 6d. at 36s. 3d., and United Molasses registered a similar improvement at 14s. 3d. Paint shares attracted fresh buyers, Pinchin Johnsons strengthening to 35s. 3d.—Is. 3d. higher—while International Paint put on 9d. to 45s. 6d. Lever Bros. Preferences were in request.

OIL SHARES BRIGHTER.

In the Oil share market transactions were again mainly professional in character, there being little doing on behalf of the general public. Generally a satisfactory tendency prevailed among the recognised leaders; for, although local business in them was not of an active character, prices held firm.

Good features were provided among International by the Eagle issues, Mexicans being particularly prominent. Not only was there a good demand locally, but French operators were strong buyers.

Chief interest among Trinidad issues centred on Leaseholds, which dropped 1s. 3d. In some quarters disappointment was caused by the final dividend announcement, which brought the total to 15 per cent. for the year to June 30 last, hopes having been entertained that the company might have paid 17½ per cent. It is thought in market circles, however, that financial results may be highly satisfactory.

RUBBER SHARES EASIER.

Trading continued on extremely small lines in the Rubber Share Market, and, in the absence of support, quotations displayed an easier trend. United Sua Betong dwindled to 41s. 7½d., a loss of 10½d. on the day, while Rubber Trust and Malayalam each lost 6d., with Anglo-Dutch and Anglo-Malay both 4½d. below their overnight levels. There were a number of other losses of smaller denomination. Quiet and steady conditions ruled in the raw material department, with values on a slightly lower plane. Spot and November sold at 4d. per lb., with December closing at 4⅛d. per lb., and January to March at 4⅛d. per lb

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.	Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	74 74¼	+ ⅛
Do. 4 %	109⅝ 109⅝	+ ⅛
3½% War Loan	101⅛ 101⅜	+ ⅛
Funding Loan	110⅝ 110⅜	+ ⅛
Victory Bonds	109⅛ 109⅜	+ ⅛
3% Conversion Loan	99⅝ 99⅝	+ ⅛
3½% Conversion Loan	99⅞ 100⅛	+ ⅛
4½% Conversion Loan	111⅛ 111⅜	+ ⅛
5% Conversion Loan	117 117¼	.....
5½ % Irish Land Stock 1903	77 78	.....
Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds	109⅛ 110⅛	.....
India 3 %	74½ 75½	+ ¾
Do. 3½%	86½ 87½	+ ⅜
Do. 4½%	110 111	.....
Do. 5½%	108 109	+ ¼
Local Loans	89⅛ 89⅝	+ ⅛
Sudan 5½ %	113 115	.....

PUBLIC BOARDS STOCKS.

Cent. El. Bd. 4% 1950-80	101½ 103½	.....
Do. 3% 1909-70	112 114	.....
Do. 4½ % 1951-73	108½ 110½	.....
Do. 5% 1955-75	113 115	.....
Do. 4½% 1957-82	109 111	.....
Metro. Water 3 p.c. (a)	86½ 88½	+ ½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 p.c. 1931-45	104⅝ 104⅞	− ⅛
Do. do. 5 p.c. 1945-75	110⅜ 110⅞	.....
Do. do. 4 p.c. 1945-48	101 103	.....
British Columbia 4½ p.c., 1941	98 101*	.....
Canada 4 p.c., 1940-60	103 105	.....
Do. 4 p.c. 1953-58	105 106	.....
Cape 3½ p.c. Cons.	100 102	.....
Ceylon 5 p.c.	107 109	.....
N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65	110⅛ 110⅝	.....
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	101 103	.....
Do. 4½ p.c., 1935-45	103 104	.....
New Zealand 5 p.c., 1938-53	107 109	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1935-45	103 105	.....
Nigeria 6 p.c.	123 125	.....
Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-60	107⅛ 108	.....
South African 4 p.c., 1943-63	103 105	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	109⅝ 110	.....
South Australian 5 p.c., 1932-42	101½ 101⅝	− ⅛
Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60	101 103	.....
Victoria 4 p.c., 1940-60	100 102	.....
Do. 3 p.c., 1945-75	87 89	.....
Western Australia 5 p.c., 1945-75	110⅛ 110⅝	.....
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	100 102	.....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American (£10) £5 paid	5¼ 4¾dis	.....
Bank of Australasia	10⅜ 10⅞	− ⅛
Bank of England	330½ 332½	− 2½
Bank of Montreal	39 42	.....
Bank of New South Wales	28 30	.....
Bank of New Zealand	2¼ 2½	.....
Barclay's "A" Shares	9⅞ 10⅛	.....
British Overseas	4⅛ 4⅜	.....
Canadian of Commerce	29 32	.....
Chartered of India	15⅜ 16⅜	.....
Hong Kong and Shanghai	129 133	.....
Lloyds	52/6 54/6	+0/6
London and S. American	5/16 7/16	.....
Martins, £20 (£2/10 paid)	7½ 7¾	.....
Midland	8⅞ 9⅛	.....
National Discount "B"	11⅜ 11⅝	.....
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	13½ 13¾	.....
Royal of Canada	30 34	+ ½
Standard of South Africa	125⅜ 127⅜	.....
Union of Australia	8¾ 9¼	.....
Westminster Bank (£1)	81/3 82/3	.....

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Oct. 9.

88½ Argentine 4 p.c. Resch.	89 91	.....
102 Austrian 6 p.c. Guar.	102 103	.....
— Do. 3% Guar. Stg. B.D.S.	100½ 101	.....
113¼ Belgian 7 p.c.	113 114	.....
47 Brazil 6½ p.c. S. Bds. 27	46½ 47½	.....
87½ Do. 5 p.c. Funding	88½ 89½	+1¼
73 Do. 5 p.c. do., 1914	74 75	+ ¾
100¼ Chinese 4½ p.c., 1898	100 101	.....
93¼ Do. 5 p.c., 1912	61 62	− ½
89¼ Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	89¼ 90¼	+ ¼
95 Chinese Imp. Ry. 5% Gold	95 98	.....
46 Do. Shanghai-Nanking 5 p.c.	49 53	+1
22 Do. Tientsin-Pukow 5 p.c.	21 26	.....
100½ Czecho Slovakia Bonds	101 102	+ ½
100¾ Egyptian Unified	102 103	.....
24⅜ French Loan 4 p.c.	24½ 25½	+ ¼
78½ German 7 p.c.	79½ 80½	+ ¼
50½ Do. 5½ p.c.	50½ 51½	+ ¼
— Do. Potash 7 p.c.	31½ 32	+ ½
37 Greek 7 (1924)	35 37	.....
28½ Do. 6 p.c. Stabs.	28 31	+1
30 Do. 5 p.c. (1914)	27 30	.....
37 Italian Rentes	37 39	.....
91 Japan 6 p.c. 1924	87½ 88½	− ¾
84 Do. 5½ p.c. Conversion	81½ 82½	−1¼
10¾ Jexican 5 p.c., '99	10 12	.....
10¾ Do. 6 p.c. 10-Yr. Treas.	10 12	.....
45 Peru 7½ p.c. Guano	43 47	.....
3 Peruvian Corporation	2¾ 3¼	.....
11 Do. Pref.	10½ 11	.....
34½ Do. Debs	34 35	+1
83½ Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	82 84	.....
61 Portuguese 3 p.c.	61 62	+1
— Spanish 4 p.c.	68 73*	.....
7½ Turkish Unified	7 8	.....

BRITISH RAILS.

54½ Great Western	52¾ 53¾	− ½
— Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	103 107	.....
27½ Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord	26¼ 26¾	.....
— Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	69* 71	.....
— Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	90 93	.....
— Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	47 49	+1
21 Ldn., North-East. 5 p.c. Pref.-Ord.	20¼ 20¾	.....
— Do. Def.-Ord.	9⅞ 10⅜	− ⅛
— Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	61 63	.....
— Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	35 37	.....
— Lond. Trans. 5 p.c. "A"	124 126	.....
— Do. 4½ p.c. "A"	115 117	.....
— Do. "B"	118 120	.....
— Do. "C"	85¼ 86¼	+ ¾
68 Southern Pref.-Ord.	69 70	+1
22¾ Do. Def.-Ord.	22⅛ 22⅝	− ⅛
100½ Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	103 107	.....

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

23 Antofagasta Ord.	22½ 24½	.....
15 Argentine G.W. Ord.	18 22	.....
— Bahia Blanca Ord.	28 31	.....
39 Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	37½ 39½	.....
20½ Buenos Ayres & Pacific.	19½ 21½	.....
29 Buenos Ayres and W.	28 30	.....
— Canadian National Guar.	78 80	.....
14½ Canadian Pacific (£25)	14½ 14⅜	+ ¼
23½ Central Argentine Ord.	22 24	.....
17½ Do. Def.	17 19	.....
14 Central Uruguay Ord.	13 16	.....
7 Cordoba Central New	6 8	.....
— Do. 1st Deb	28½ 30½	+ ½
13½ Do. 2nd Deb.	13½ 15½	+ ½
18 Entre Rios Ord.	17½ 20½	.....
— Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	30 35	.....
— Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar	95 98	.....
— Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	95 98*	.....
— Interni. of Cent. America	5 7	.....
15 Leopoldina	13½ 15½	.....
40/0 Mexican Rails	1½ 2½	.....
70/0 Do. 8 pc. Pref.	3 4	.....
40/0 Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	1½ 4	.....
98 Mid. of Uruguay Ord.	96 101*	.....
5½ United Havana	4½ 6½	.....

NITRATES.

29	Cosach 7 n.c. Ster. Bds.	27	31	.....
8/0	Lantaro Nitrate 7 p.c. Pref. (£5)	7/6	8/6	.....

RUBBERS.

M.U.—Oct. 9.

19/3	Anglo-Dutch	18 7½	-0/4½
0/10½	Anglo-Java	0/9¾	.....
11/0	Anglo-Malay	10/9	−0/4½
2/4½	Bukit Mentajam	2/3	.....
0/7½	Dukit Sembawang	0/7	.....
14.4½	Grand Central	14/3	.....
* 23/1½	Highlands	22/6	.....
10/9	Jugra Land	10/6	.....
1⅝	Kuala Lumpur	32/6	.....
18/3	Linggi	18/4½	.....
3/1½	London Asiatic	3/0	−0/1½
22/6	Malacca	22/6	.....
27/6	Malayalam	27/0	−0/6
1/6	Merliman-Pegoh	1/5	−0/1
26/3	Rubber Trust	25/7½	−0/6
10/3	Tandjong	10/6	.....
19/3	Tandjong Malim	20/0	.....
2/16	United Sua Betong	41/7½	−0/10½
8/9	Vallambrosa	8/6	.....

Allagar	1/4½	Kinta Kellas	1/6½
Batu Tiga	17/9	Kuala Sel.	2/3 −0/1½
Bernam Per'k	0/7½	Laras	0/6 .....
Brit. I.-G. Trst	35	Laras Deb.	35 .....
Brit. E. Java	1/0	Ledbury	15/0 .....
Broome Sol(2/)	2/10½	Manch'r. N.B.	11/3 .....
Buntar	0/8¼	N. Hayoep	0/6 .....
Chersonese	2/9	N. Hummock	2/7½ −0/1½
Chevioc	3/6 −0/1½	P.P.K. (G'y'n)	9/0 .....
Cicely	3/3 −0/1½	Pataling	20/6 .....
Djasinga	11/4½	Perak (2/)	2/4½ .....
F.M.S. Plant.	22/6½	Rim Malacca	2/0 .....
Gen. Cam.	21/0	Sedenak	13/1½ .....
Glenbervie	0/9	Soember Ajoe	1/4½ .....
Golden Hope	16/6	Sungei Sipul	1/0 .....
Java Amal.	14/0	Taiping	1/4½ .....
Kamuning	1/8	Telogorredjo	9/6 −0/3
Kepitiagla	0/7	Yam Senz	1/6¾ .....

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

20/0	Argentine Land Invest.	15/16	1 1/16	.....
15/3	Do. Southern Land	¾	⅞	.....
—	Commodity Certs.	53¼	—	− ¼
—	First Brit. Fixed Trust.	28/6	30/6	+0/3
—	Second do.	26/9	27/6	+0/3
10/3	Forestal Land	10/3	11/3	+0/6
25/0	Hudson's Bay Ord.	24/3	25/3	+0/3
1	Hyderabad Deccan	15/16	1 1/16	.....
—	Internat. Invest. Certs.	—	40¼	.....
3/9	Pekin Syndicate	3/6	4/6	.....
37/0	Sudan Plantations	35/9	38/9	−0/3

NEWSPAPERS.

20/9	Assd. Newspapers Def.	21/1½	21/5*	+0/3
19/6	Allied News Ord.	21/6	22/6	+0/6
—	Amal. Press (New)	19/0	20/0	.....
43/3	Daily Mail Trust	46/0	47/0	−1/6
14/0	Daily Mirror Ord.	14/3	14/9	−0/3
—	Financial Newspapers	5/0	6/0	.....
37/0	Sunday Pictorial Ord.	42/9	43/9	+ 2/3

TEAS.

Assn'. Estates	19	−1/2
Assam Con.	1½	.....
Assam Front'r	1 3/16	.....
Dog'wan'dawa	3¼	.....
Dooli	3 5/16	.....
Brahmapootra	22	.....
Brit. Indian	3	.....
Budla Beta	3 1/16	−1/16
Ceylon Estates	98	.....
Ceylon Prop.	2 5/16	.....
Chargola	31/32	.....
Chubwa	3 5/8	.....
Dunlop	2⅝	.....
Co. Tea & I.	2 1/4	.....
Darjeeling Co.	2 1/8	.....
Do. Consol.	2 5/8	.....
Denmah	1 7/32	−1/32
Dimbula Val.	2 3/4	.....
Dooars	2 5/16	.....
Doom Doom	3 1/16	+1/16
E. Assam	3 1/32	+1/32
East Produce	2 15/16	.....
Empire	1 5/8	.....
Galaa Ceylon	2	.....
Imperial	1¼	−1/32
Jelinga Valley	1⅝	.....
Jhanzie	2¾	.....
Jokai	3⅛	.....
Jorehaut	3 3/16	.....
Kanan Devan	35/4	.....
Lebong	2 15/16	.....
Lungla	2 1/16	.....
Mahaiva	2 1/32	.....
Monbund	2 5/8	+1/32
Nedeem	2 5/16	.....
New Dimbula	5	+⅛
Nuwara Eliya	2 7/8	.....
Ouvah	2 7/8	.....
Peacock & Nil.	2 7/32	−0/1/32
Pathobjan	4 1/2	.....
Punchapoo	2 1/32	.....
Rosehaugh Ce.	1 9/16	.....
Scottish Assam	2 1/8	.....
Scot. T. & Ln.	2 7/16	.....
Singlo	2 1/4	.....
Sumatra	15/16	.....
Travancore	2 3/4	.....
Up. Assam	2	.....

REFRESHMENT AND FOOD.

26/0	Aerated Bread	25/6	26/6	.....
24/6	Bovril Def.	24/0	25/0	.....
0/6	Crosse & Blackwell	0/3	0/9	.....
11/1½	Home & Colonial (4/-)	11/0	12/0	+0/3
27/7½	Inter. Tea Ord. (5/-)	28/0	28/6	+0/1½
21/6	Lovell and Christmas	20/9	21/9	−0/3
6 7/16	Lyons (J.)	6 7/16	6 7/16	+1/32
3/6	Maypole Def.	3/4	3/7½	+0/1½
12/3	Scribbans	16/3	1.8/9	−0/9
—	Do. Def.	2/4½	2/7½	.....
46/6	Schweppes Ord.	2 7/32	2 1/32	.....
35/3	Smithfield Arg. Meat	12/10½	13/4½	+1/3
24 9	Unilever Ord.	25/6	26/0	+0/9
24.6	Do. (N.V.)	23/6	26.0	+0/9

SHIPPING.

—	Canru Line	4/9	5/9	.....
—	Cunard Ord.	8/6	9/0	+0/6
—	Elder-Dempster 6% Pref	2/0	3/0	.....
—	Furness Withy	19/3	20/3	+0/3
—	Hounder Pref. (£5)	4½	5½*	.....
—	P. and O. Def. (£1)	19 3	20 3	+0/3
—	Royal Mail Ord.	3	3	.....
—	White Star 6½% Pref.	2/6	3/0	.....

TEXTILES AND ARTSILKS.

11/0	Bleachers	12/0	12/9	+0/1½
15/9	Bradford Dyers	17/0	18/0	+1/4½
15 0	British Celanese Ord.	16/1½	16/7½	+0/4½
13/9	Do Pref.	14/3	14/9	+0/6
12 3	Calico Printers	13 3	14/0	+1/4½
5⅝	Canadian Celanese	5 5/16	5/16	.....
61 6	Coats	51.9	62/9	+0/7½
2	Courtaulds	42/4½	42 10½	+0/10½
44/0	English Sewing Cotton	44/0	45/0	+0/6
13/9	Fine Spinners	15/9	17/9	+1/10½
—	Linen Thread Ord.	27/3	28/3	+0/6
11 9	Lister Ord.	11/3	12 3	.....
69/6	Patons and Baldwins	69/9	70/6	.....
2 5/16	Stria Viscosa	2 5/8	3	.....
—	Whitworth Mitchell	2 1/32	2 1/32	+1/32

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES.

28½	Anglo-American Def.	28¾	29½	+⅛
77½	Cables & Wireless 5½% Pf.	77½	78½	+ ¾
26½	Do. 7½% "A" Ord.	27¼	28¼	+ ½
12¾	Do. "B" Ord.	12¾	13¼	+ ½
1⅜	Marconi Marine	1 5/16	1 3/8	.....
13/0	Do. Canada	12/9	13/3	+0/6
—	Oriental Telephone	2⅝	3	.....
8⅛	Radio Corporation	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¾
3½	Do. Pref.	—	—	.....

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

29/6	Associated Cements	29/9	30/3	+0/1½
9- 6	Babcock Wilcox Ord.	38/9	39/3*	+0/9
3 0	Baldwins	3 0	3/6	.....
3/4½	Brown (John) (6/-)	3/4½	3/10½	+0/1½
4/3	Buell Combustion	3/6	4	.....
2/0½	Cammell Laird (5/-)

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

EXCHANGES CLOSED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Thursday.

All the United States markets have been closed to-day in celebration of Columbus Day.

The Argentine markets were closed to-day.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Eng. Equiv.		Closing Bid Thur.	Wed.
113⅛	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	108	109¼
14⅛	Brazilian T.L. and P. Co., Ltd.	13½	13⅝
25 15/16	British Columbia Power "A"	24¾	25
5/16	Do. "B"	3	4⅞
6 5/16	Can. Car and Foundry Co.	6	6⅞
13 7/16	Do. Preferred	14¾	14⅜
26 1/16	Canadian Celanese Com.	25½	25¼
108 5/16	Do. Do. Pref.	104	104
6 5/16	Canada Cement Co.	6⅝	6½
29⅛	Do. Preferred	28¼	28
14	Canadian Pacific Railway	13⅝	13⅝
2¼	Canada Steamship Preferred	3½	3½
8⅛	Cockshutt Plow Co.	8	7½
135¼	Con. Mining and Smelting	132	132
29 1/16	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	27⅞	27¾
83 5/16	Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.	82	81
66	Dominion Textiles Co.	63	63
10¼	Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines	10¼	10⅝
20 1/16	Inter. Nickel of Canada	20	19⅞
4⅛	Massey Harris Co.	4⅝	4⅝
36 7/16	Montreal Light, Heat	34⅞	34½
47⅛	Do. Debs.	45	45
26 1/16	National Breweers, Ltd.	25	25
12 7/16	National Steel Car Corp.	11¾	11½
196 1/16	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	188	187
7⅛	Power Corporation of Canada	7½	7¾
16	Quebec Power Corporation	15¼	15⅛
18 1/16	Shawinigan Water	17⅝	17¼
15 1/16	Southern Canada Power	14⅜	14¾
29 1/16	Steel Co. of Canada	27¾	28
201⅛	Bank Montreal	192	190
200½	Bank Nova Scotia	277¼	277¼
148¾	Can. Bank Comm.	142	142
156 1/16	Royal Bank of Canada	149	148
	CURB PRICES.		
27¼	Distillers Corp. Seagrams, Ltd.	26	26
26 11/16	Dome Mines, Ltd.	35	35¾
50	Hiram Walker Gooderham and Worts, Ltd.	47¾	47
13⅞	Imperial Oil, Ltd.	12¾	12¾
11	Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada Ltd.	10½	10¼
20 3/16	International Petroleum	19¼	19¾
51⅝	Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.	49¼	49¼
44	McIntyre Porcupine Mines	42	42½
35 5/16	Noranda Mines, Ltd.	35¼	35
20 1/16	Bulolo Gold	19½	19½
19⅛	Can. Indus. Alcohol Com.	19	18¾
17 11/16	Do. "B"	16⅞	16¾

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; ‖ Ex rights.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAINS.

WHEAT opened steady, unchanged to 1gc. down. Trading to-day has been stagnant. There were no features of importance and price changes were negligible. The close was dull, unchanged to 1gc. lower. Opening options—Oct. 60, Dec. 59¾, May 64⅞. Closing options—Oct. 60, Dec. 59⅞, May 64¾. Oats steady, 1¼c. to 1gc. down. Closing options—Oct. 27½, Dec. 28½, May 31. Rye barely steady at ⅞c to 1c. loss. Closing options—Oct. 42½, Dec. 43⅝, May 47¾. Barley barely steady at 8gc. to 1gc. decline. Closing options—Oct. 30⅞, Dec. 32⅛, May 35⅝. Linseed barely steady, being 1gc. to ¾c. cheaper. Closing options—Oct. 125, Dec. 124½, May 130¾.

Wheat receipts (carlots)	To-day	Prev. day
No. 1 Northern	201	695
No. 2 Northern	204	964
No. 3 Northern	34	135
No. 4 Northern	11	62
Other grades	158	358
Total	608	2214

MOTORS AND TEXTILES.

BIRMINGHAM.

Motor Show has increased the demand for popular shares. Rolls, Napiers, Fords, and Dennis strong. Standards recovered to 49/6. Alvis improving, 7/6; but Austins lower, 66/3.

Austin Prefd.	28/1¼	Lucas	109/6
Bluemels	21/-	Rileys	56/6
Dennis	26/6	Rolls	70/3
Enfields	17/9	Rovers	6/9
Fords	25/10½	Singers	16/-
Guys	3/6	S.T.D.	1/7½
Humbers	8/-	Triumphs	6/6
Leylands	43/-	Dunlops	36/3

MANCHESTER.

Better support for Textiles, with sharp rises in Spinners, Bleachers and Calicos.

Bleachers, 12.3-12/6	Courtaulds, 42/6-42/9
Calicos, 13.3-13.9	Dunlops, 36/-36/6
Dyers, 16/6-17/-	Turner & Newall, 36/6-37/-
Cottons, 44.6-45/6	Wall Paper Def., 48/-48/6
Spinners, 15/3-15/9	A. & S. Henry, 9/9-10/-
"Slubbers," 6/3-6/6	
Coats, 61/-61/6	
Velvets, 14.3-14/9	

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

During the past week the active note circulation, as shown by yesterday's Bank return, has fallen by £1,287,832 to £372,423,909, against £361,414,469 a year ago. The Bank of England's reserve is consequently £1,297,927 higher on the week at £79,344,384, which is over £25,000,000 more than a year ago.

Public deposits have risen by £1,165,477 to £10,685,898, and bankers' balances by £2,700,170 to £111,327,243, but private deposits are £2,086,362 lower on the week at £24,221,502. The security items in the banking department show a rise of about £500,000.

The gold holding in the issue department has risen slightly to £190,377,299, a new high level for all time.

The ratio of reserve to liabilities now stands at 47.7 per cent., against 47.4 per cent. last week and 40.3 per cent. at this time last year.

Week ended Wednesday, October 11th, 1933.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued—		Govt Debt...	£11,015,100
In Circulation	£372,423,999	Other Govt. Securities	243,010,581
In Banking Dept.	77,953,300	Other Securities	2,395,590
		Silver Coin	3,638,729
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	260,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion	190,377,299
Total	£450,377,299	Total	£450,377,299

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£81,102,758
Rest	3,111,845	Other Securities — Discounts and Advances	10,935,616
Public deposits	10,685,898	Securities	12,517,899
Other deposits—		Notes	77,953,300
Bankers	111,327,243	Gold & Silver Coin	1,391,084
Other Accts	44,221,502		
7-day & other Bills	1,169		
Total	£183,900,657	Total	£183,900,657

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and at same date in the previous two years:—

	1933	1932	1931.
Circulation excluding 7-day and other Bills	£ 372,423,999	£ 361,414,469	£ 356,709,591
Public Deposits	10,685,898	15,032,475	14,441,217
Other Deposits	155,548,743	118,770,540	121,408,642
Govt. Securities	81,102,758	68,106,094	57,625,906
Other Securities	23,453,515	29,368,426	40,852,469
Reserve of Notes & Coin	79,344,384	53,981,604	55,033,935
Coin & Bullion	191,768,383	140,396,073	136,743,526
Reserve to Liabilities	47.7%	40.3%	40.5%
Bank Rate	2%	2%	6%
Consols	74⅛	77	54¼
Clearinghouse Return	£ 637,470,000	£ 613,217,000	£ 552,000,000

NEW ZEALAND NOAH'S ARK.

SAILING TO PALESTINE.

One of the strangest craft every built is nearing completion on the banks of the Wade River, New Zealand. She is the Gospel ship Ysabel, and she has been constructed by Mr. L. Beavis, who will sail her himself to Palestine. Mr. Beavis has measured everything by span of the fingers, and has cut or written a text from the Gospel upon every timber in the craft. The figurehead represents an angel holding an open Bible.

Forty-one feet long and rigged as a barquentine, the vessel is constructed out of woods obtained in the bush and cut and shaped with axe, saw and plane, and a chisel made out of an old file.

A DEBATE IN IRISH.

The Clontarf Catholic Literary Society held the first Irish debate of the session last night, entitled "That the future of Ireland is intellectual rather than material." Miss C. Herbert, B.A., and Mr. J. Hynes spoke on the affirmative, Mr. Sean O'Concubhair and Mr. Liam Curetin spoke on the negative. The following also contributed to the debate:—The Misses E. Piatt, B.A.; M. Connolly, C. Crump, N. Fitzgerald; Messrs. M. Dwyer, D. O'Donovan, B. Cribben, V. O'Brien and R. Breathnach.

Mr. Michael O Loinghsigh presided.

Submarine L 26, in which an explosion occurred at Campbeltown on Sunday, arrived at Plymouth yesterday, escorted by the destroyer Mackay and submarine L19, and proceeded at once up harbour to Devonport Dockyard.

IRISH TOURISTS' ASSOCIATION WELCOMES GENERAL MANAGER.

On Tuesday the Irish Tourists' Association held a luncheon to welcome Mr. J. P. O'Brien, General Manager of the Association, who has just returned from America. The luncheon was given in the Gresham Hotel by Mr. T. J. W. Kenny, President of the Irish Tourists' Association. Left to right (seated): M. Gallagher, J. P. O'Brien (General Manager, I.T.A.), Alderman P. Quinlan, T. J. W. Kenny (President, I.T.A.), Mrs. Maude Walsh, D. J. Madden, M. O'Boyle. Back: W. Giles, J. T. Costello, J. McKeogh, J. W. Mongan, F. W. Moran, E. A. Sweeney, F. Crowley, T.D.; M. Walsh, J. Power, J. O'Gorman, D. Barry, S. Mac Cathmhaoil and J. McCluskey.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN IN SEPTEMBER.

DECLINE IN FREE STATE EXPORTS.

The British Board of Trade returns for September give further comparisons with respect to the effects of the tariffs imposed by the British and Free State Governments on the trade between the two countries.

August was the first full month in which the tariffs had been effective, both in 1932 and in this year, and the figures for August last suggested that the Free State was recovering some of her trade with Britain in spite of the taxes. The following figures, however, for September show that the exports from the Free State to Britain have generally experienced a further decline:—

FREE STATE EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.

	Quantity. Sept. 1933.	Sept. 1932.	Value. Sept. 1933.	Sept. 1932.
			£	£
Bacon (cwts.)	22,935	15,575	76,851	49,825
Hams (do.)	1,220	1,344	4,250	5,963
Pork (do.)	12,095	9,386	29,688	21,554
Poultry and Game (No. alive)	52,517	98,086	5,814	13,062
Do. (dead, cwts.)	2,519	2,512	6,798	9,779
Cattle (No.)	49,220	43,146	484,506	494,134
Sheep and Lambs (No.)	27,864	43,615	27,482	39,944
Swine (No.)	9,084	15,041	15,041	30,779
Butter (cwts.)	45,042	56,776	154,226	242,592
Eggs (Gt. Hundreds)	179,669	173,778	69,330	87,678
Fish (cwts.)	2,561	5,766	3,922	8,676
Cattle for Breeding (No.)	1,078	3,321	13,131	38,679
Horses (No.)	513	380	38,459	32,154

BRITISH EXPORTS TO FREE STATE.

	Quantity. Sept. 1933.	Sept. 1932.	Value. Sept. 1933.	Sept. 1932.
			£	£
Whole Meal and Flour (cwts.)	19,406	152,445	8,334	79,870
Maize Products (Cwts.)	1,625	8,101	1,197	2,811
Cattle (Number)	47	122	440	1,401
Salt (Tons)	1,898	2,154	3,695	3,558
Beer and Ale (Barrels)	2,613	2,846	14,224	13,836
Hops (Cwts.)	2,669	1,704	28,938	9,319
Spirits (Gals.)	14,057	11,836	6,829	4,802
Sugar (Cwts.)	8,195	17,930	5,000	10,717
Coal (Tons)	105,317	67,517	93,752	59,884

GIFTS TO MARSH'S LIBRARY.

ANNUAL VISITATION.

The two hundred and twenty-third annual visitation of Marsh's Library was held yesterday at the Library. The Governors and Guardians present were:—The Archbishop of Dublin (in the chair), the Dean of Christ Church and the Provost of Trinity College. The Dean of St. Patrick's was prevented by another engagement from attending at the hour of meeting, and an apology for non-attendance was received from the Primate.

The Librarian (Mr. N. B. White, M.A.) and the Assistant Librarian (Mr. A. C. Simpson, B.A.) were in attendance.

The annual accounts were presented and passed

During the past year the MS. Diary (in French) of E. Bouhéreau has been placed on loan in the library of the Queen's University, Belfast, for the use of Miss E. Johnston, M.A., Docteur de l'Université, who intends to publish it. She has had the leaves of the MS. photographed in Belfast. Two of the small MSS. in the Irish language have been photographed at the Franciscan Friary in Dublin for the use of Father L. O'Brien, of Louvain, who is preparing an edition of the Irish grammar compiled by Franciscan scholars in the seventeenth century. He has now ascertained that our MSS. contains the fullest and oldest form of the text.

The books purchased for the Library include Johnson and Jenkinson's English Court Hand (Oxford, 1915), Greg's Elizabethan Playhouse Documents (Oxford, 1931), and the Cambridge History of English Literature (new issue, in 15 vols., 1932).

Gifts have been made by Dr. N. J. D. White of photographs of one of the MSS. of St. Patrick's writings; by Dr. H. J. Lawlor of a series of MS. reports on the state of the Poddle River about a century ago; by the Bishop of Limerick of a number of books and bound volumes of pamphlets, and by Dr. T. P. C. Kirkpatrick of some illustrated catalogues of the Chester Beatty and other MSS.

Gifts also have been received from Professor E. Curtis Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, Dr. Pannier, Librarian of the French Huguenot Society, Paris; Miss E. Lister, of Stratford-on-Avon, and others.

Dr. Pannier visited the Library during the summer, and other visitors of note included Dr. Geoffrey Keynes and the Rev. Dr. Gregory Peratze.

NOT ENOUGH ENTHUSIASM.

EDINBURGH MINISTER "TIRED OF CHURCH'S DECENCY."

"Modern Christians are too quiet, too sober, and too respectable," said the Rev. Dr. James Black, of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, in a sermon at the Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, New York. "I am tired of the decency of the Christian Church, which has not enough joy to imagine mountains dancing like rams and the little hills like lambs—as the Hebrew poet did on the liberation from Egypt.

"Worlds are won by enthusiasm. But who of us can be carried away sufficiently to look up Fifth Avenue, and see the tall buildings dancing—attuned to our own joy?

"The unfailing secret of a happy world is a glad heart. The poet who can see mountains dancing and trees clapping their hands is much nearer the truth than the 'pure scientist,' who sees facts so barely that they are no longer facts."

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT.

THURSDAY.

Barometer (at 5 p.m.)—29.90. Wind and Weather—Westerly winds light breeze; fine.

Foreign Arrivals—Almenara, of Glasgow, 925 tons register, Captain Shaw, from Leghorn and Valencia, with general cargo; Log, of Bergen, 890 tons register, Captain Rasmussen, from Gdynia, with coals; Varna, of Glasgow, 912 tons register, Captain Kelso, from Gothenburg, with general cargo; Anglo-Australian, of London, 3,352 tons register, Captain Murray, from Adelaide, with wheat; Eva, of Bergen, 937 tons register, Captain Aasing, from Gdynia, with coals.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Leinster from Liverpool, Lairdsford from Glasgow, and Assaroe from Silloth, with passengers and goods; Slieve Bloom from Holyhead, Lady Galway from Liverpool, and Cato from Bristol, with goods; Sybil Mary from Bangor, with slates; Beechfield from Cobh, with scrap iron; Cairngorm from Irvine, Silverfield and Glencullen from Ardrossan, and Ringwall from Garston, with coals; Lady Louth, Ardmore and Lady Meath from Liverpool, Slieve Donard from Holyhead, Lairdsglen from Glasgow, Slieve Gallion from Heysham, Moygannon from Dundalk, and Silverfield from Carlingford, light.

Mr. McCairns, who has resigned his position as Irish representative of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., to take over the managing directorship of McCairns Motors, Ltd., 2 Dawson street, the new Irish distributors for Bedford and Vauxhall products for Leinster and Connaught.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held at the hospital at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, 12th inst, Sir Walter H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. (chairman), presiding.

Also present—Mr. P. J. Brady (vice-chairman), Mr. A. G. Hollinshead (hon. treasurer), Mr. J. F. Boydell, Mr. R. G. Tomlinson, Mr. W. Montgomery, Mr. J. Walker, L.D.S.I.; Mr. R. McDillon, Mr. Edwin N. Edwards, Mr. Raymond Stephenson, Mr. Gage S. Green, Mr. W. H. Fry, Mr. H. J. Monahan, B.L.; Major A. Whewell.

The proceedings of last meeting were read, confirmed and signed. Apologies were received from Sir J. A. Glynn, LL.D., and Mr. J. F. McGuire.

The proceedings of Visiting and Finance Committees were read, confirmed, and signed. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee cheques amounting to £1,663 2s. 4d. were signed in settlement of quarterly accounts, leaving the large sum of

£6,598 18s. 11d. DUE TO THE BANK.

Miss Redington Roche, Miss E. Dickson, Mr. P. J. Cahill, P.C.; Mr. Wm. Montgomery were appointed Visiting Governors for the month.

Payment reported, and the kind donor was duly elected a Life Governor. Miss L. E. Morton £21.

On the proposal of Major Whewell, seconded by Mr. Raymond Stephenson, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. C. Preston Ball for kindly organising a concert for the patients on the 10th inst.; also to The Metropole Dance Band, under the direction of Mr. Vincent Rogers, and the artists who contributed vocal items.

The remarks by Visiting Governors' Book was read as follows:—"We visited the hospital and saw and interviewed some of the patients. Everything was most satisfactory, and the patients seemed as happy as they could possibly be made by the doctors and staff."—Signed, M. Legat, Kathleen Molony, Patrick Lynch, K.C.

The report books of the Lady Superintendent, Resident Medical Officer, were read and signed, also the latter's quarterly return of the diseases. The Committee return their sincere and grateful thanks for the following kind contributions received since last meeting:—£10—Sir John P. Griffiths, M.I.C.E.; £5 5s.—Samuel Strangman, Esq.; Mrs Annie T. Walsh; £3 each—Torlough O'Brien, Esq.; R. J. Beaumont Nesbitt, Esq., H.M.L., O.B.E.; Miss E. I. Wallace; £3 3s.—Mrs. Purdon Winter; £3—The Misses Johnston; £2 2s. each—Mrs A. Chisholm Cameron, Lord Moyne, P.C., D.S.O.; the Misses O'Connor Morris, Edwin N. Edwards, Esq.; £2 each—Miss L. M. Meadows, Mrs. H. E Bewley, A Grateful Patient; £1 10s.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Ernest Archer; £1 1s each—Mrs. S. M. Carton, Wm. Winter, Esq., F.R.C.P.I.; Miss M. C. Guinness, J. B. Stephens, Esq.; O. S. Baker, Esq.; Ven. Archdeacon Harvey Stewart, Messrs. Eason and Sons, John A. Lanphier, Esq.; Mrs. A M. Russell, "In Memory of Dr. Wm. Russell," Messrs. Concrete Products of Ireland, Ltd.; £1 each—B. Collins, Esq.; Mrs. Violet Hardy, Mrs. Gordon Oswald, Right Rev. F. J. Wall, D.D.; Charles Farrell, Esq.; C. E. Jacob, Esq.; Mrs. Upton, Mrs. King, James Nichols, Esq.; Miss C. Radcliffe, A Grateful Patient; 12s.—S. L. Kenny, Esq.; 10s. each—Mrs. K. Hadow, Miss L. Sibthorpe, A Grateful Patient; smaller sums £1 10s. 4d. The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with many thanks the following kind gifts:—Drives for patients—Mrs. Hall, Miss E. Symes; Medicine Bottles—Mrs. Cullinane; Bath Chair—Mrs. Strickland; Fruit—Abbey street Methodist Church, per Rev. J. Bertenshaw; Flowers and Fruit—St. Augustine's Harvest Festival, per the Rev. E. H. F. Campbell; Clothing—Miss R. Nolan Ferrall, Mrs. Warnock, Mrs A. F. Blood, "Anonymous"; Flowers—Mrs. Higginbottam; Medical Appliances—Mr. Browne; Holland for use in the Library—Messrs. McBirney's, Ltd., per Mr. Murphy (chairman); Illustrated Papers and Magazines—Mrs. Cullinane, Miss Carroll, Mrs. Lamont Browne, Miss M. M. Hollinshead, Mrs. Lestrange, Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. McCabe, Miss Billsland, Miss A. Conner, Mrs. A. F. Blood, Miss Huxley, Miss Nellie Shortt, Mrs. H. Jacob, Mrs. P. J. Verdon.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited to reduce the bank debt, and will be gratefully acknowledged by Sir W. H. Boyd, Bart., K.C., Balnagowan, Palmerston Park; P. J. Brady, Esq., "Glena," Booterstown; A. G. Hollinshead, Esq., The Haven, Palmerston Gardens, or by the Registrar at the hospital.

"GRANDFATHER BLACKTOOTH."

BEAR-HUNTING IN SWITZERLAND.

TALES THE PEASANTS TELL.

Protected in time, but only just in time, by Government restrictions on hunting, the chamois now seems sure of surviving in Switzerland (writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.) Its numbers are distinctly on the increase. The bears have gone, but less than seventy years ago there were a good many in the Engadine. One of the respected old families of the region, the Plantas, has bears' paws as its coat of arms. As late as the sixties three or four of the animals were being shot every year by Engadine hunters. Bruin was then, however, becoming steadily scarcer in the Rhaetian Alps. He regularly visited the valleys of Terzier, Misocco, Ambra, Malleuches, Livrio, and Bregaglia, and other wild gorges and glens of that sparsely peopled region, where the wild cat hunted the marmot and the chamois fled the vulture.

The peasants declared that the bears were of three sorts—a big black one, a big grey one and a small brown one. The two former sorts were rare, they said. Albinos were found occasionally. One shot by Jacob Fili was displayed in a little museum at Coire (Chur); there was another of the albinos in a private collection of Bevers. "Grandfather Blacktooth," as Bruin was called in the Engadine, was regarded as a mild, good-natured fellow, largely vegetarian in his diet. He ate berries, roots, herbs, and grass, like the American grizzly, and, like the grizzly, he occasionally developed a taste for sheep or goats. Then he became a nuisance.

One culled fifteen sheep from the pastures of the Sutz-alp in the course of a few days. He even dallied with the notion of fresh beef, but the oxen were seen repulsing him in a co-operating group, heads outward, with menacing horns. Twenty-nine sheep were killed in 1858 on the Buffalora-alp by a bear. Seventeen were killed in about ten days at Zernetz.

"Grandfather Blacktooth" rarely attacked horses or cattle, and generally got the worst of it when he did. His strength was surprising. He would kill a horse, drag it down the bank of a mountain stream, among bushes and boulders, across and up the other side. Having killed a cow, he would pull it out of its stable shed through the roof.

STRATEGY.

His mode of attack was to launch himself at the neck of his victim, sink his teeth in its neck, and hang on until it dropped from loss of blood. He was by no means always bold in his attack on sheep and goats, said the peasants. He preferred to approach them in a fog. Sometimes he would seem deliberately to drive a small herd over a precipice, then make a detour to reach the bodies below; but this may well have been unpremeditated. He had been known to break in the door of a stable to get at the goats he smelt inside.

A strong liking for honey and fruit often led him to his doom. In quest of grapes he used to make long treks from the uplands of the Engadine to the vineyards of the Pays do Vaud and the Valais, where they shot him and hung up his paws in the chalets as trophies. He liked ants, the large wood ants; their acid appealed to his palate as does pickle acid to ours. He used to be seen "tucking into" a nest of ants with gusto, licking them up by the hundred with his long tongue.

Sometimes he felt like a day's fishing. He used to be seen sitting patiently by the brink of a stream, awaiting the arrival of unwary trout, which he whacked out of the water with much the same motion as we show in hitting a boundary with a cricket bat. There was not a single story in the Engadine of his attacking a human being without provocation. One day he met a little girl who was gathering wild strawberries. Her basket was on the grass near by. She was too terrified to run away, but she admitted that "Grandfather Blacktooth" gave her no cause to. He looked at the strawberries, helped himself to some, but not all of them, and then departed.

Bruin was hunted in the winter time, when his tracks were easy to trace in the snow. He used to emerge sleepily from his hibernation during mild spells of weather, take a prowl, and return drowsily to his den. The peasants said that in February he cast the skin on the soles of his feet, and, hence, could not run fast. (I do not think that is the case.)

The Engadine bear took life easily, yet got through quite a lot of work. Imbued with no idea of hustle for hustle's sake, he took his time about his traffics and discoveries. If he had to hurry he could get along surprisingly fast. Mild as he was when treated with good manners, he was as full of fight as anyone at Donnybrook Fair if assaulted—or even fired at and missed. The peasants used to go after him in pairs, and preferred to take their first shot at him from behind, dropping into cover immediately after pulling the trigger.

Coming to close quarters with a hunter, Bruin used to rise on his hind legs. Certain Grison hunters used to make a vaunt of closing with him, as if wrestling, throwing one arm round his neck and plunging the other, protected by a steel gauntlet, down his throat, stabbing him from inside. The old men of some of the families with a bear-hunting tradition will still tell you disquieting bedtime stories about those desperate grapples. They may be sought in the Valley of Buotsch, for instance. Jacob Fili, of Zernetz, killed more than a dozen bears, some with his gun from a distance, two or three in hand-to-hand combat. Big brutes, some of those Engadine bears, weighing as much as five hundred pounds.

FIGHT FOR WIFE IN FOREST.

Ahmet and Azis met one day in a wood near Bihatoh, in Bosnia. Ahmet's former wife, Kada, was now the wife of Azis. She had been married six times, states Reuter from Belgrade.

"Will you give me back my wife?" Ahmet demanded. "Never," replied Azis. Then began a fierce duel with woodmen's axes. Ahmet knocked Azis down with the back of his axe. Azis jumped up, and cut off Ahmet's left arm below the elbow. He was lifting his axe for another blow when Ahmet's brother rushed between them and stopped him.

Ahmet is now in hospital. Azis has been sent to prison.

CORK RATES POSITION.

IMPROVEMENT IN COLLECTION.

COMMENTS ON CIRCULAR.

REPORTING on the state of the rate collection at the meeting of the Cork County Council yesterday, the Secretary stated that during the past fortnight £24,671 had been lodged to the credit of the Council.

During the preceding fortnight £11,999 was lodged. At the last meeting it would be recollected that his estimate of the receipts from rates for the current month was £30,000, and from the returns for the past fortnight it was probable that his estimate was too conservative.

The Secretary, proceeding, stated that owing to the receipt of urgent demands from the three Boards of Public Assistance, he thought it advisable to issue paying orders for the amount due to these boards for the month of October, amounting to £17,500. The normal monthly instalments would not be issued until late in the month to which they applied, and the early issue of these instalments to those boards had resulted in the Council's bank adverse balance, which had reached the figure of £186,000.

Mr. O'Gorman—About £26,000 of the new levy has been collected?

The Secretary—£24,000.

Mr. O'Gorman—And had you not £11,000?

The Secretary—We had. The amount collected up to the present is £36,667 on the warrants issued. That represents 8.6 per cent. of the warrants for the current financial year. At the corresponding period of last year we had collected 18½ per cent. of the rates for the period, which percentage represented £54,679. The Council were aware of the delay in the issue of the collectors' warrants in the present year, and that there are a number of vacancies also for rate collectors.

MINISTRY'S CIRCULAR.

When the Ministry's circular on the state of the rate collection had been read Mr. D. L. O'Gorman moved that the Secretary be instructed to reply to the letter, and to point out to the Minister that in the year 1925 the total amount to be levied on the county was £403,000, and the then County Council recognised that this was an excessive levy, and this and other County Councils of the Free State were empowered to borrow two-thirds of the rate. This year the total amount to be levied was £423,000, and they were not in a position to borrow.

It would be better for the Council to state boldly and fearlessly that fifty per cent. of the farmers were quite unable to pay, and that twenty-five per cent. could pay only with great difficulty, he said. It was high time that there should be an appeal to the people to pronounce their views on the conduct of the Government.

LOAN PROPOSAL.

He then moved that the Council request the Government to borrow two-thirds of the rates, and Mr. Meeney proposed an amendment that they do not make representation to the Minister for borrowing.

Asked who was going to pay for the loan, Mr. O'Gorman said that most of it should be a national charge. His motion meant that the Government should raise a loan to be devoted to paying two-thirds of the rates in the Free State.

Mr. Meeney then added to his amendment an addendum that the Council should take immediate steps to collect the rates.

After further discussion a vote was taken on this amendment, which was defeated by 24 votes to 17.

Mr. Bradley—Mr. O'Gorman's motion is nothing more than an appeal to people not to pay their rates.

Mr. O'Gorman—Certainly not. If we are taken before the Military Tribunal perhaps we may be acquitted just as the Waterford farmers have been.

"ON THE RUN."

Continuing, he said that Fianna Fail were pretty well on the run, and he invited the Government to hold the local elections instead of postponing them.

The Chairman said it would be ridiculous and futile to proceed on the lines of Mr. O'Gorman's motion to ask the Government to borrow two-thirds of the rates.

After further discussion, Mr. R. Kelly moved that the Council proceed to the next business. This was carried by 22 votes to 17, and Mr. O'Gorman's motion was consequently not put to the meeting.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

VICTIM OF DUBLIN ROAD ACCIDENT.

An eighty years-old Dublin man, Mr. George Taylor, residing at Carlisle avenue, Donnybrook, was knocked down by a motor car on Wednesday night as he was crossing Sandford road, Ranelagh, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, various other injuries, and severe shock. He was conveyed in a private motor car to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, Baggot street, where he died yesterday morning. Mr. Taylor formerly resided in Ranelagh.

WATERFORD FARMERS.

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

STRONG ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT.

WATERFORD, Thursday.

Scenes of remarkable enthusiasm which marked the return to Waterford to-day of the nine Dunmore East and Gaultier farmers released from Mountjoy following acquittal by the Military Tribunal on Tuesday. From an early hour in the morning farmers from all over Waterford and from the adjoining Counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and Wexford poured into the city to prepare a reception such as has been rarely witnessed in Waterford.

For two days from the moment the news that the prisoners had been acquitted reached their native Gaultier until to-night arrangements were in hand to accord them a fitting welcome. Every supporter of the United Ireland movement and every person who in any way sympathised with the men turned out to swell the demonstration of welcome.

At the railway station an immense crowd had gathered long before the 1.25 p.m. train on which the ex-prisoners travelled arrived.

Outside the station entrance and within the building a large body of Civic Guards, numbering close on a hundred men, were drawn up under Chief Superintendent Murphy, Waterford; Superintendent Kelly, Tramore; Superintendent O'Riordan, Thomastown, and Inspector Harte, Waterford.

Waiting outside the station was a wagonette, drawn by two horses, for the convenance of the released farmers to Barronstrand street, where a monster public meeting was afterwards held.

AT THE TRAIN.

As the train on which the released prisoners travelled from Dublin slowly steamed to the platform repeated cheers were raised for the nine, mingled with frequent shouts of "Up, the Farmers." As the men stepped from the carriages to the platform they were eagerly embraced by relatives, and welcomed by hundreds of friends.

They were accompanied from Dublin by Nicholas Wall, T.D., Waterford; R. Houlihan, T.D., South Kilkenny, and M. F. Walsh, County Council Carpoquin; General R. Mulcahy, T.D.; James Dillon, T.D.; Mrs. Redmond, T.D., and T. A. Morris, Clonmel.

From the station the waggonette was preceded by two banners, which bore the following inscriptions:—"Irishmen, Onward to Victory," and "Welcome to the Gaultier Farmers." The banners were carried by members of the United Ireland Organisation, who were accompanied by members of the Young Ireland Association, led by an officer.

General Mulcahy, who was accorded a great ovation at the meeting, said that he was very proud to think that he was the first speaker to associate himself with the welcome to the nine Co. Waterford farmers. Whilst they were thankful to be able to welcome them home there were, unfortunately, some things to which they were not able to welcome them. He would be glad to be able to welcome them back to their homes without the threat of the Sheriff outside and the threat of hunger inside, because that was what the farmers and workers of the country were being brought to day by day as the result of the policy at present being pursued by the Government. Let them not forget that any disturbances of their daily lives was the result of intimidation and inability on the part of the Government to govern. They should not forget either that they had it in their own hands, by their own votes, to change the circumstances in which they found themselves.

The released farmers were Irishmen, who were enjoying the liberty worked for by men like Parnell, Redmond, Griffith and Collins, and safeguarded by Cosgrave and the men who stood with him against the terrors and destruction of 1922.

General Mulcahy concluded by promising that nothing that could be done to remove the danger that lay before County Waterford farmers would be left undone.

MR. J. DILLON, T.D.

Mr. James Dillon, T.D., who was enthusiastically received, declared that, notwithstanding Mr. de Valera, they had got the nine men back. Courts considered adequate to try men on charges of brutal assault and attempted murder were not sufficiently strong or resolute to try nine respectable men who had never broken the law of the land.

If that was the kind of justice the people of Waterford wanted they would get it by supporting Fianna Fail at the next general election. There had never been a conspiracy among their people to defy the law and never would be. "Our people know," he said, "the day is not far distant when we will be called upon to govern this country, and we intend to undertake that task with the strong moral position of men who have obeyed the law even when it was oppressive.

A FIANNA FAIL PLOT.

He wanted to sound a note of warning; a plot was laid by Fianna Fail to blacken the characters of these nine men. It had failed, but they should remember the men who laid that plot might lay another, and they might have people sent down by the Fianna Fail Party with the deliberate intention of trapping some men in the county into some kind of illegal activity, simply to give Fianna Fail an opportunity of jailing nine other men when they could not jail these.

Nine months ago he told President de Valera in his own room that if he persisted in pursuing the present policy a time would come when farmers would be unable to pay either rates or land annuities. He told him now that the sons of the men who fought the land war never went back on their fathers' bargain yet, and they would pay what they owed, so long as they were able to pay. "I," said Mr. Dillon, "will pay my annuities and rates, although I think it is unjust to ask them, so long as I am able to pay; but if the economic war continues much longer I will not be able to pay and he can send down his Sheriff, his O.G.P.U. or anybody else, and if they can get means to pay on my land or in my house they are welcome to take it."

The people of Waterford, he continued, should insist that compensation was forthcoming from the Government to pay these nine farmers for what they

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DOMESTICS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

PROTESTANT GIRL, gentle, obliging, WANTED for quiet house, Dublin.—T 1852, this office.

WANTED immediately HOUSE PARLOURMAID, good worker, all duties, family three; wages £28: Donnybrook; send copies. Address "Z 3672, House Parlourmaid," this office. 11 E

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EXPERIENCED NURSE (R.C.) WANTED, temporary; entire charge boy and girl 12 months; state age, salary, enclose copies.—T 1645, this office. 9 E

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KITCHENMAID for good class country Hotel, understanding vegetables; good worker and early riser essential; state age, wages, references. Address "Z 3751, Kitchenmaid," this office. 10 F

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YOUNG GIRL, healthy, WANTED as KITCHEN MAID, for suburbs, Dublin; must be well recommended.—T 1859, this office. 11 A

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

A LADY recommends a Girl for Daily Work.—2633, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

CARETAKER—Gentlemen can strongly recommend Woman Caretaker who has kept his house in excellent order for some years during his absence; she can do plain cooking. Address "Z 3706, Caretaker," this office. 12 F

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FARMER'S daughter requires change of air; would give services in exchange for keep; good at sewing and buttermaking; country preferred. Address "Z 3694, Girl," this office.

RESPECTABLE Girl wishes situation, House Work; willing help with children; Bray district; £20.—M. Wilde's Office, Bray.

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EXCELLENT good all round Cook, country or town; with help. Address M., 236 Merrion road. 11 E

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DAILY General; good references; city or suburbs.—T 1891, this office.

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GENERAL disengaged; excellent references; good cook.—Winnett's Registry, Dalkey.

GENERAL, soon disengaged, settled; good discharges; small family; moderate wages.—Winnett's Registry, Dalkey.

LADY recommends experienced country Girl, General, small family, no children.—Byrne, Donnybrook Lodge, Dollymount. 12

SUPERIOR General disengaged, Blackrock, Monkstown, or Kingstown.—1472, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 11 E

YOUNG General, some experience; well recommended. Address "Z 3574, General," this office. 10 E

YOUNG General or Housemaid; city, suburbs; good references.—T 1892, this office.

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YOUNG General (17), good worker, devoted to children; £18. Apply Delia Corrigan, Rathbeale road, Swords.

YOUNG GENERAL, country Girl, experienced. Seen to-day, 11-1, Registry, 24 Main street, Blackrock (over Monument Creamery).

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AN experienced young House Parlourmaid; very good references.—T 1907, this office.

A SUPERIOR young lady requires place as house Parlourmaid or Nurse Housemaid; good home experience; capable, intelligent; Dublin or suburbs preferred.—T 1941, this office. 12

A LADY wishes to personally recommend an experienced Housemaid, R.C., country girl.—T 1919, this office. 12

HOUSEMAID, almost trained, go Second; R.C.; ladies' references. Address "Z 3714, Maid," this office.

TWO young country Girls, train House Parlourmaids or Generals; city or suburbs; both can be highly recommended.—T 1906, this office.

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1,000 D.C. motor, 1,500 feet Gravity Conveyor, 26' x 7' 6" Lancashire Boiler, Steam Generating Sets, Economiser and Superheater. Low prices before shipment. Apply Hedley Newman, c/o Victoria Hotel, Cork. 8 D

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HOW to Add Class B to our Special Wireless Circuits, by an Expert, in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 10 F

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WE have new stocks of all sizes of Seasoned Felloes and Spokes.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

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WANTED, Cruiser, good engines and roomy accommodation; state price and where inspectable.—T 1655, this office. 9 E

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

THE CEANOTHUS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times* the Garden Correspondent says:—

Flowering from July to October, Ceanothus azureus and its variety, Gloire de Versailles, hold a prominent place among our beautiful flowering shrubs, and although others of the tribe often suffer from winter hardship, unless given the shelter of a warm wall, the two mentioned we have found very happy in the background of the flower border, also in the shrubbery forefront, where they are easily kept in bounds by judicious pruning in April, where their profuse soft blue flowers give a character peculiarly their own. The variety of azureus, Carmine Gem, is distinct in its large lilac-carmine trusses, another favourite being the rose-pink Marie Simon; while of other species and varieties, notably dentatus and rigidus, good bushes are noticeable in the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.

AT DRUMMOND'S—Bulbs for Bowls, Bulbs for Beds and Borders, Bulbs for Rockery, Bulbs for Woodlawn Planting. Quality guaranteed. Write for catalogue.—57 and 58 Dawson street, Dublin, and Dublin street, Carlow.

AT Drummond's—We are at present showing in our windows a comprehensive and up-to-date selection of Michaelmas Daisies and Dahlias grown in our Carlow Nurseries. Make your selection now.—57 and 58 Dawson street, Dublin. 11

AT DRUMMOND'S—Canterbury Bells, single and double, 2/6 per doz., free.—Drummond's Nurseries, Carlow. 12 B

AT DRUMMOND'S—Carnations, named border varieties, 12/- per doz., free.—Drummond's Nurseries, Carlow. 12 B

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AT DRUMMOND'S—Wallflowers, strong transplanted: Blood Red, Fire King, Cloth of Gold, Orange Bedder, Primrose Monarch, Vulcan, Eastern Queen, Ruby Gem, Harlequin, 6/6 per 100, free.—Drummond's Nurseries, Carlow.

A SPECIALIST in Garden Planning, rock gardens, crazy paving, rustic pergolas, hard tennis courts, colasparia, material supplied R.S. moderate.—G. C. White, F.R.H.S., Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham, Terenure, 747. T

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A LEAKING Greenhouse—Byrne, the Expert, will Repair it or Build a new one.—Byrne, 7 Barrow street. 9 E

ARTICHOKE, 3/-; Anuretia, ex pots, named varieties, 5/-; Aubretia Mixed Seedlings, 2/-; Brompton Stock, 1/-; Canterbury Bells (to colour or mixed), Sweet William (scarlet, pink, etc.), Giant Daisies (red, pink, white), or Iceland Poppies, 2/- Sinkin Pinks, etc., 2/6; Myosotis, 1/-; Honesty (white and purple), 1/6; Geum (Mrs. Bradshaw, etc.), 3/-; Lupins, 2 years old, 5/- per doz. Rock Plants, 5/- all per dozen; magnificent stuff; part postage, 6d. extra. Cabbage, 100 1/6, carriage extra.—Canon Fatten, Fethard Rectory, Co. Tipperary. 11 X

CHRYSANTHEMUMS have just been moved indoors, or are just about to be, potted. Spray them thoroughly with Dixon's "Die-Fly," which will get rid of mildew, as well as all forms of Greenfly, Blackfly, etc. Sold by all leading Nurserymen. 6 E

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DOUBLE White Narcissus Bulbs, 5/- per 100, carriage paid. Apply Miss Reynell, Killynon, Killucan. 11 A

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GARDEN Trellis, square mesh and extending, all sizes in stock from 1ft. 6in. to 6ft. high, from 1/10 per piece; Plain and Rustic Arches, from 6/6.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Pearse street, Dublin. 8 9

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IRIS Reticulata, 2/6 dozen, cash; postage extra.—Creffon, Ashford, County Wicklow.

"KILLARKIN Blue," Polyanthus, Award of Merit, Wisley, 1st Class Certificate, Spring Show, 1932; orders taken now; 3/6 a plant.—Mrs. Lindsey FitzPatrick, Kilbarkin, Dunborne. 6 E

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ROSE Trees, Fruit Trees, etc., of exceptionally fine quality; up to date selection; catalogue free.—The Dublin Nursery Co.," Oakley Park, Blackrock, Dublin. 9 E

WALLFLOWERS, Mixed, 3/- 100, or in colours, 4/- 100, all transplanted stuff, extra strong; Tulips, Mixed or in colours, 4/- 100; Lawn Seed, 1lb. 1/-, 10/- stone, carriage extra.—29 Eden quay, Dublin. 10 11

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WALLFLOWERS—Splendid bushy plants, Orange 6/6; smaller, 12 9d., 100 5/-; part postage, 6d. extra.—Canon Patten, Fethard, Co. Tipperary. 11 X

WALLFLOWERS, strong, transplanted, Bloodred, Crimson, Orange, Primrose, 3/- hundred, free; Perennial Phlox, 2/6 dozen.—Byrne, Rosmalen, Dundalk. 12 B

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ANY FURNITURE Residue, Pianos, Antiques, Purchased; prompt cash.—Thornton and Company, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire. 79 27

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Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times* the Poultry Correspondent says:—

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BEAUTIFUL Crossbred Pullets, 2/6 each; Selected, 3/-; spacious Table Chickens, 5/6 pair; delivered.—Byrne, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow. 7 A

DELICIOUS fresh Butter, 1/1 lb.; beautiful outdoor Chrysanthemums cheap.—Woodbine, Stillorgan road.

EGGS for the Table, guaranteed freshness, direct from producer, including bottle and patent cover for weekly supplies; can be sent to places over I.O.C. and Catherwood 'bus routes.—Farrell, Stanley Lodge, Cashel. 12 F

FEBRUARY hatched pedigree White Leghorn Cockerels, Ransford strain, 15/- each.—Brian Milligan, Oldcourt, Athlone. 9 E

FOR Sale, R.I.R. Cockerel (Goldens), wonderful laying strain, February hatched.—Millview, Malahide.

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PULLETS—Six March pedigree White Wyandottes, laying, 49/6; six March R.I.R. cross White Wyandottes, guaranteed 11s cross, laying, 42/6. Delivered—Easton House, Delgany. 10 F

RHODE Island Red and White Wyandotte Stock Cockerels from pure bred, bloodtested, pedigree stock; 7/6 each, carriage paid.—Miss Bea Collier, Campile, Co. Wexford. 9 A

SALE, six beautiful W. Wyandotte Pullets (March), Strong's strain; 7/- each, £2 lot.—Woodbine, Stillorgan road. T

WYANDOTTE Pullets, bloodtested stock; 3/6 each. Rooney, Cottrelstown, Oldtown, Co. Dublin.

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KASTNER Inlaid Mahogany Piano, can be used as ordinary or for Player, £86, note music only, cost £160. Selling £80, complete with large number rolls; inspection any time.—T 1676, this office.

THE Gramophone Stores, Johnson's Court, Grafton street, Dublin, are Agents for Columbia Records, Gramophones and Radio Sets. Civility and attention to all inquiries. T

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ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing; Furniture, etc.; distance no objection.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gent's, Children's Left On Clothing; Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street T

BEAUTIFUL Canadian Fox Collar, perfect; £1 5/.—T 1956, this office.

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NURSE'S Mater Hospital Uniform, only worn a few times. Address "Z 3790, Uniform," this office.

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WANTED, Fur Collar to match grey coat. Address "Z 3703, Collar," this office.

20/- LADIES' Coats to Measure from your own Cloth. Hats, 7/8.—Don and Ray, 2 Chatham street. 4 x

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HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

FOR Sale, heavyweight Hunter, 9 years, quiet, fast; £25. Address "Z 3697, Hunter," this office.

HORSE for Sale, suitable for Farmers. Apply Flower and McDonald. 9 E

HORSE Cob for Sale, 15 hands, reliable, sound, good action, very suitable riding school, estate manager, or similar, 9 years; bargain.—Hammond, Shillelagh. 12 B

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

FOR Sale, Hereford Bulls, 14 months, licensed, excellent pedigrees.—J. Joly, Clonbologue, Kildare. 10 F

TRAPPING, well stocked Demesne, County Wicklow. Inspection invited. Address "Z 3616, Trapping," this office. 9 E

WANTED immediately, Ginger Kitten; Persian or part Persian preferred; good home.—T 1938, this office.

DOGS.

ARGOSY Boarding Kennels—Pedigree Terriers for Sale; reasonable prices; inspection invited.—Mrs. Sawell Hall, Helen Field, Shankill. 'Phone: Shankill 22.

BULLDOG Puppies, five months, champion pedigree; reasonable. Address "Z 3620, Puppies," this office. 10 F

COME to the Dog Show on Saturday at Goffs, Lower Mount street. Admission 1/-. Open 2 p.m. 10 F

CAIRNS—A few Puppies and Brood Bitches for Sale. Forsan, Carrickmines Upper.

FOR Sale, three Irish Setter Dog Puppies, 3 months, from excellent working strain, regd., £3 3/- each; also 3rd season Irish Setter Dog, heavily shot over, grouse, woodcock, snipe; excellent worker, regd. £15.—Shepherd, Fermoyle, Castelloe, Co. Galway. 12 B

FOR Kennel News, articles and best Reports of Dog Shows, also Irish Kennel Club Registrations, Reports of Meetings, etc., read the "Irish Field," official organ of the Irish Kennel Club. Published every Saturday. Price 2d. On Sale at all Newsagents and Bookstalls. T

IRISH Water Spaniels, ready for training, excellent shot and working strain; also beautiful young bitch, by Champion Snipe of Garleen, partly trained. Barrington, Neiber, Co. Meath. 11 B

PURE Bred Fox Terrier Puppies, 25/-, 3 months.—E. Smyth, Newtown, Drogheda.

RETRIEVER Wanted, second or third season preferred; no fancy price. Address "Z 3691, Retriever," this office.

SPANIEL or Retriever Wanted, thoroughly trained; trial required; must be cheap.—Rockbrae, Bray. 12 B

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

AT Rathmines: Road—Desirable double-fronted Shop and Living-rooms, Interest in Lease for Sale; rent £90 p.a.; moderate sum for interest; suit drapery or any good cash business. Apply to James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 9 E

AT Seaside—Attractive Shop, good living accommodation, suit Tobacconist, Chemist, etc.—Megahey, Sandycove.

FACTORY or Warehouse, centrally situated, adjacent Dame street; 2,500 square feet floor space (mostly ground floor); newly built, well lighted; to Let at £130 per annum. Another, with 4,500 square feet floor space (mostly ground floor), newly built, with loading dock, etc., to Let at £220 per annum.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street. T

FACTORY, Cinema or Garage to Let, St. Kevin's, Lower Clanbrassil street, Dublin.—Joyce, Solicitor, 121 Stephen's Green, Dublin. 11 A

FOR Sale, Shop and House, containing 5 rooms, in good thoroughfare, city.—T 1816, this office. 10 F

FIRST Floor—Large Double Office to Let, newly and handsomely decorated, situated on Bungalow quay, close to O'Connell Bridge; reasonable rent. Apply P. J. Smyth and Co., 14 Hawkins street, Dublin.

GARDEN to Let, 2½ roods, well stocked, large and small fruit, two greenhouses.—Carrigbrae, Bray. 10 F

KINGSTOWN—To Be Let, in the principal street, an excellent Shop, and Room at rear; rent £130 and taxes. Also another at £140 and taxes.—Dockrell Limited, Agents. 9 E

LOCK-UP Shop, Apply 10 Mountain View terrace, Clonmin road. 7-9 o'clock. 11 E

MOLESWORTH street—Splendid Ground Floor Offices, newly decorated, electric light and lavatory accommodation, to Let at moderate rent.—Battersby, 39 Westmoreland street. 5 E

SPACIOUS Shop to Let near Government Buildings; large window; suit any business.—T 1670, this office. 9 E

TO Let, in Portrush, large Private Hotel, facing the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars apply Brandon and Jameson, Accountants, Omagh. 10 F

TO Let at 7 monty street, second and third floors, 6 spacious Rooms, newly decorated; suitable for tea rooms, warerooms, or offices. 12

WANTED, to Rent, Garden, with glass. Full particulars to T 1810, this office. 10 F

PLAYING FIELDS.

WANTED, Ground to Purchase, suitable for Sports Field, within 5 miles city centre. Full particulars to T 1800, this office. 10 F

STABLING AND GRAZING.

6 MILES from city and close to tram line—9½ Acres of prime Grazing Land, with 200 feet frontage to road; price £450. Apply Jackson Stops and Joyce, 35 Kildare street. Telephone 61706.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

HOWTH—FOR SALE, 4 very attractive Residence, standing detached on nearly an acre, three sittingrooms, five bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, electric light, garden, garage. Price, £2,000.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

FOXROCK—FOR SALE, with possession, one of the most attractive Residences in the district. Stands in about 10 acres of ground, including favourable sites, which could be utilised without lessening the privacy of the residence. The entire in first-class order. Easily and inexpensive to run. Full particulars from James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,

110 GRAFTON STREET.

FOXROCK.

ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, containing:—2 reception rooms, 5 family and 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 w.c.'s, kitchen, scullery, pantries, etc.; e.l. and gas; garage, coal-offices. Pretty flower garden, greenhouse, tennis court. At much Reduced Price. Apply

JACKSON STOPS & JOYCE,

35 KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN. Tel.—61705.

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CHEMIST'S GOOD-CLASS LIGHT RETAIL AND DISPENSING BUSINESS,

With Kodak, Rexall and Gilbey Agencies. Large turnover. Up-to-date shop with good dwelling accommodation, in excellent repair (Midlands). Inquiries to "Z 3716, Business," this office.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ABANDON House Hunting. Consult Garrey and Good, free lists on application. Financial accommodation if required.—20 Lincoln place, Dublin. T

ALBERT MacARTHUR, "The Housefinder," "MacArthur House," 17, D'OLIER STREET. T

A COMPREHENSIVE list of Houses in all principal districts supplied on application. Every class of property available.—Probert and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. 'Phone, 61640. T

AT Kingstown and all districts, Houses for Sale.—Lord, Auctioneer, 53 Upper George's street, Kingstown. 10 3

AT Blackrock—Attractive semi-detached House for Sale, price £650, subject to a moderate head rent; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, good kitchen, hot bath; charming garden, easy access. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 9 E

AT Carrickmines—For Sale, 6 Acres of Building Land, built for over five of all rent; price £500. Apply James S. McMahon and Co., 132 Stephen's Green. 9 E

A NEW all brick semi-detached House, Westfield road, Mount Argus end; e.l. power and gas; garage. Apply Clareville House, Harold's Cross road. 10 F

AT Sandycove—Pretty Cottage, 6 apartments, bath; bargain.—Megahey, Auctioneer, Sandycove road. 10 F

AT Booterstown avenue, Stillorgan road end, 3 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, garage; price from £1,150.—Kells, 26 Eaton square, Monkstown. 8 12

ANGLESEA road—Non basement, semi detached House for Sale; price £1,400.—Garvey and Good, Lincoln place. 11 A

AT 16 Castlewood avenue, Rathmines—Seven apartments, bath (h. and c.), large garden (fruit trees), five minutes' drive city; part purchase remain out. view 12 till 5 o'clock. 11 F

ABSOLUTE Bargain at Kincora road, Clontarf. Excellent labour saving House, with 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, bathroom, lavatory; separate garage, outoffices, splendid garden front and rear. Price £2250, including both the principal and interest, £50 per annum. Apply Somers, 29 Foley street, Dublin. 'Phone 44094. 11 A

ATTRACTIVE modern House for Sale, Whitehall; price £950; part purchase money can remain out on mortgage; principals only. Apply O'Hanlon and Robinson, Solicitors, 3 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin. 12 F

BALLYBRACK—In a very select retired position, with garden of about 4 an acre, 7 rooms, hot and cold bath; space for a garage. Price £925, or reasonable offer.—Dockrell Limited, Agents. 9 E

BATTERSBY offer, £1,400, Harold's Cross, pre-war non-basement, 8 rooms, bath, electric, garden, garage. 11 A

BATTERSBY offer, £1,250, Rathgar, well built, semi-detached House, on bus route, 9 rooms, bath, electric, good garden, garage. 12 B

BALLSBRIDGE—Price £1,100, pre-war House, non-basement, semi-detached; newly decorated; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, garden.—Probert and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. 8 9

BLACKROCK—Price £2,250, very attractive two storey detached House, on about ½ acre, no basement, every convenience; 3 reception, 4 family, 2 maids' bedrooms, garage (2 cars), nice garden; sale genuinely desired; strongly recommended.—Probert and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green.

BEECHLAWN Estate, Rathfarnham road (Terenure end)—Modern Residence (tram line), completely decorated; seven apartments, bath (h. and c.), e.l. and gas, gardens front and rear, garage; price £950; deposit sufficient, balance easy payments; corner House also Sites at £1,000; deposit secures. Open daily, or phone: Terenure 102.

BELFAST—Deramore Park, Malone road, for Sale, new, detached villa; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage, etc.; price £1,275; ground rent £15. Further particulars from John Allen and Co., 7 Ann street, Belfast. 8 r

BALLSBRIDGE—41 Raglan road, excellent condition, electricity throughout, double garage. Open 4-5. 10 F

BLACKROCK—For Sale, compact non basement House; garage, etc.; price £900.—Garvey and Good, Lincoln place. 11 A

BOROUGH Agency, Northumberland avenue, Dun Laoghaire, offer good selection of Houses, from £500; Houses and Flat, Furnished, Unfurnished, to Let. 11 A

BUNGALOW for Sale, new Cabra road; 2 large reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, maid's room, kitchenette, bathroom, 2 lavatories, coal house, space for garage; head rent £9; price £1,000. £250 down and the rest arranged. Apply on site to C. J. Dudgeon. 10 F

BUNGALOW, 3 bedrooms, 1 sittingroom, 1 dining-room, kitchenette, bath and w.c. garage; lease 250 years; ground rent £9; price £850.—T. Byr